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Social and Economic Assessment Study

GREATER COUNTY OF ATHABASCA AREA

PROGRAM REPORT

Woods Gordon

JUNE 1982

GREATER COUNTY OF ATHABASCA
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
ASSESSMENT STUDY

Program Report

Woods Gordon
June, 1982

Woods Gordon

Management Consultants

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May 28, 1982

Mr. Michael Murphy
Chairman, Greater County of Athabasca
Social & Economic Assessment Study
P.O. Box 90
4806-49 Street
Athabasca, Alberta

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the Program Report for the Greater County of Athabasca Social and Economic Assessment Study. This report includes the principal recommendations for action to take advantage of opportunities and manage the impacts expected from the move of Athabasca University to the Town of Athabasca. The majority of the recommendations prsented in the Report are a direct result of the analysis presented in the companion Technical Report, bound separately and attached as a supporting document for the Study.

An event as significant as the move of Athabasca University to the Town of Athabasca represents one of the most important developments in local history. We believe, as do the vast majority of local residents, that the move is a positive one which represents significant opportunities for all parties involved. The challenge is to maximize the positive aspects and to minimize any negative issues which may be associated with the move. We believe that the impact management program outlined in this document will help to ensure that this takes place.

One could argue that we should just let the move happen and that everything will fall into place. Our experience has shown that many opportunities are missed and that "letting thing happen" will frequently lead to problem situations that can be avoided. If one initiative recommended in this Report helps avoid such a situation, we believe that the efforts of all involved have been worthwhile.

Interested individuals wishing to pursue this topic in more detail should consider exploring the following additional sources of information:

1. Greater County of Athabasca, Social and Economic Assessment Study, Technical Report;
2. Computer Tape and associated support document containing the results of the 1982 Woods Gordon survey of the Area;
3. Bibliography and associated documents provided to the Committee;
4. Interested community residents; and
5. Athabasca University.

We enjoyed working with you, the Committee and the community on this assignment. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly

David J.A. Douglas

c:c A. Gourley
F.H. Cummings
R.A. Nuxoll
K. Simoneau
C. Ferguson
- Woods Gordon
M. Armfelt
- Athabasca

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The process to complete this study started over a year ago with the forming of the Greater County of Athabasca Socio-Economic Advisory Committee. This was accomplished at the urging of the Family and Community Support Services Board for the County of Athabasca, Village of Boyle and the Town of Athabasca, as a task they saw needed to be accomplished in order that Municipalities and agencies in this area could plan more effectively for the future.

The Committee wishes to express a great deal of appreciation to the funding organizations who made this study possible. The Government of Alberta through Tourism and Small Business the Northern Alberta Development Branch their staff and council, Athabasca University and its Governing Council and the Family and Community Support Services program for the Greater County of Athabasca Area.

I thank the members of the Advisory Committee who spent many days with the format of the study, scrutinizing the information collected; each member offering their expertise and ingenuity. With out the commitment of the following the assessment woudn't have been completed.

Allan Richards, Councilor, County of Athabasca
Cliff Sawatzky, Administrator, Manager, Town of Athabasca
Don Baillee, Administrator, Village of Boyle
Russ James, Councilor, Village of Boyle
Rosemary Neaves, Director, Athabasca Health Unit
Wayne Lougheed, Alberta Social Services and Community Health
Roli Guedo, Chairman, Athabasca Chamber of Commerce
Sig Schmold, Superintendent of Schools, County of Athabasca
Jim Woodward, Co-ordinator, Regional Recreation, Town of Athabasca
Lynn Marler, Assistant to the President, Athabasca University
Athabasca Ministerial Association, Reverend Douglas Dunn, Chairman
Signe Genoud, Chairman, Family and Community Support Services
Sharon Kump, Family and Community Support Services Board member
Dorothy Patry, Councilor, Town of Athabasca
Jim Neaves, Councilor, Chairman of Board of Education, Athabasca
Barbara Wilkinson, Vice-Chairman Northern Alberta Development Council
Member of Athabasca University Governmental Council
John McDermott, Social Service and Community Health, Research and Planning
Brian Gifford, Northern Alberta Development Council
Steve Bemount, Secretary-Treasurer, County of Athabasca

Frank Appleby, Member of Legislative Assembly
Paul Dube', Consultant, Family and Community Support Services
Helen Nimco, Secretary, Family and Community Support Services
Diana Johnston, Secretary, Family and Community Support Services

I would also like to thank Dr. E.J. Ingram a friend whom I bounced ideas off of (some didn't bounce) and who also helped write the orginal proposal.

The Committee was a joy to work with and some lasting friendships I am sure evolved among the members of the Committee.

We trust the report will be read, studied and used.

Yours truly,

Michael H. Murphy, Chairman
May 30, 1982

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of all those who helped complete this study. Community residents, University officials and Steering Committee members all provided invaluable advice. Without their help, trust and good humour, we could not have completed this project.

Although we believe the Study reflects the attitudes and opinions of the Committee for which we worked, Woods Gordon accepts responsibility for all conclusions and recommendations and any errors or omissions.

CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Athabasca University will be moving to the Greater County of Athabasca, Number 12, in 1984. This introduction of a major educational-administrative facility to be located to the west of the Town of Athabasca, will have very considerable impacts on the communities in this 15,000 sq. km. region. The impacts, positive and negative will be felt in the Village of Boyle, the Town of Athabasca and throughout the County itself. In this area of around 10,000 people, the concern today is to manage in an orderly, humane and efficient manner the range of impacts (of whatever type) to the community's overall benefit. In this regard the residents in the area have set up a Social-Economic Impact Assessment Advisory Committee for the Greater Athabasca area. The Committee prepared Terms of Reference for a Community Assessment Study.

The purpose of this important study was to:

"(a) collect up-to-date statistics on all the social, economic and infrastructure functions affecting the Greater County of Athabasca area,

(b) analyse this date in such a way as to highlight trends, projections and the interrelatedness of factors, and

(c) provide this information in graphic and useable form to all citizens and agencies concerned with the social-economic infrastructure development of the area."[1]

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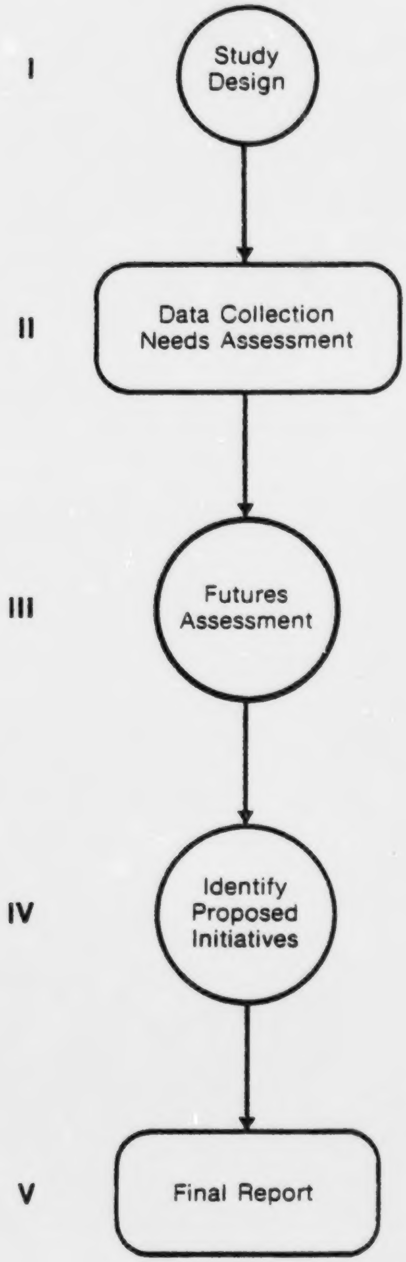
[1] Terms of Reference, October 19, 1982.

Woods Gordon was retained as a Consultant to assist the Committee in their Impact Assessment. The Consultant began work on December 1, 1981 and completed the research and submitted the Final Report at the end of May, 1982. During the time the Study was being undertaken, much of the uncertainty surrounding the move was removed with the announcement in April of the funding for the University building in Athabasca.

FIGURE 1

STUDY PHASES


I
Study Design
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Data Collection Needs Assessment
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THE PROCESS

The study phases in the process are presented graphically in Figure 1, opposite and described in summary form below.

STUDY DESIGN

The Terms of Reference prepared by the Committee acted as the basis for all work. Initially the Proposal was refined based on a number of meetings with the Committee and presented as the Study Design. The Study Design included the detailed Social-Economic Impact Assessment approach to be used in the Study.

DATA COLLECTION/NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This Phase included interviews with key agency representatives in Athabasca and Edmonton, interviews with local political leaders and a questionnaire survey mailed to all residents of the Greater County of Athabasca Area. The questionnaire was developed in close consultation with the Committee and was pre-tested before final distribution.

FUTURES ASSESSMENT

After the collection of a body of secondary and primary data reflecting the historical and present situations, two alternative futures were presented with the University and without the University.

The "without the University" scenario assumed historical rates of change and the "with the University" scenario used a reasonable set of assumptions based on staffing estimates provided by Athabasca University. These are fundamental to the analysis and should be reviewed by the interested reader in section 1 and section 2 of the Technical Report.

IDENTIFY PROPOSED INITIATIVES

After the with the University and without the University scenarios were presented, the results were compared. Areas of significant difference between the with and without cases represented areas where initiatives should be taken. In many areas work was already underway which would adequately deal with the impact. In other cases, existing facilities and programs can accommodate the impact. Finally, in a selected number of areas we feel new initiatives are warranted. These are identified in subsequent sections of this Report.

FINAL REPORT

The Final Report consists of this volume the Program Report and a second volume the Technical Report. These are to be used as background for presentations at community meetings, in early June, in the area and as resource documents for all parties in managing the impacts, refining the information over time, and monitoring developments.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPLICATIONS

- Need to develop strategy to deal with integration of new residents in community.
- Recommend formation of Impact Management Group (Town, County, Village, Business Community, University) to coordinate management program.
- Needed to examine accommodation requirements for construction work force.
- Population projections used suggests the area will have an additional 1,200 people by 1986 and 2,500 by 1991.
- Since population is the fundamental base for the impact assessment the projections should be redone as soon as detailed 1981 census results become available.
- No new additional classroom capacity needed by 1986 or 1991.
- Curriculum needs study should be carried out.
- Health Unit role will be emphasized and program should be reoriented somewhat to serve new population.
- Need to develop new tennis courts, improve golf course, improve outdoor recreation areas, provide for full-time director for Theatre/Performing Arts Centre.
- Need to increase frequency of court hearings in Athabasca.
- Athabasca RCMP offices currently overcrowded in Athabasca will have additional burden.
- Peak construction work force of 400 suggests need for additional policing during 1983-1984.
- Rural Residential development in County, in area close to Town may increase service burden for County (fire, roads).
- Town of Athabasca has or will have sufficient municipal services for 1986 and 1991.
- Plans in place for housing/accommodation indicate sufficient serviced land will be available.
- The mix of housing/accommodation required is currently unknown but it is likely that rental accommodation will be in short supply.

- Pressure on rural residential areas within commuting distance of town is likely to be high.
- Need for additional assistance in social service area during peak construction period.
- Need for additional social service staff to serve increased population.
- Additional population will provide additional retail opportunities in order of 20,000 to 30,000 sq. ft., gross leasable area by 1986.
- Decreasing relative role of Agriculture in employment in area.
- Every 100 University jobs will generate approximately 60 additional service sector jobs.
- University will become major employer in Town and the Town may become known as "University Town".
- Improved parking and truck route by-pass will become priority in transportation area.
- Need for establishment of working group to deal with management of impact of large construction work force.
- Increased opportunity for employment of second income earners and for off-farm work.
- Need for University to identify a supportive role in community affairs.
- Town should examine its financial resources over period of boom.
- Town should continually review the requirements for increased staff to serve the expanded population, particularly during the 1983-85 period.

THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: SOME FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The Impact Management Program will be one of the most important events and social processes in the life of the community, over the next decade. The degree to which the program is 'thought out', reviewed regularly, fully committed and characterized by a great breadth of participation, will determine how successful and positive the entry of the University to the community will be. The Program is in effect a formalized and pre-planned development process in its own right and is no different than the ongoing and less formal community development process which is a fact of everyday life. Under the program, explicit and specific actions are pre-planned and specific objectives or targets are specified for attainment and ongoing review and monitoring. To that extent, the Impact Management Program is a manifesto of the community's development goals. It is a documented commitment for collaborative action to secure these values and attain these goals.

Before the actual setting out of an explicit Impact Management Program, showing the component tasks, responsible agents and a schedule of activities, it is important to state explicitly the principles of such a program. These principles should reflect the social values of the community, the mandated responsibilities of social service agencies and other groups and the commitment of the incoming University regarding its role in the future of Athabasca. The principles set out below, which are the fundamental underpinnings of the entire Impact Management Program, also reflect the Consultant's professional views as to the nature of the implications of the impacts (see Technical Report) and his experience in and commitment to community development.

Integration

The principle of integration states that the Impact Management Program should facilitate and actively encourage the integration of the University community with the Athabasca community. It does not suggest that there be a "melting pot" effect but that the University become an integral part of the fabric of community life in Athabasca. The University should not be a free-standing and detached element in the social, economic, political and cultural life of the community. It should not be an institutional enclave. It should, and no less important, should be seen to take an active, interested and committed role in community development. It should be sensitive to the small community and rural dimensions of Athabasca. It should avoid the development of an isolated, sub-community within Athabasca.

This principle of integration, while allowing for the normal variety and distinctiveness of any community's interest groups, calls for a spirit of collaboration, participation and "buy in". It calls for a sensitivity, an awareness of the community's heritage and life-style and it's desire to control as much of its own destiny as possible. The principle demands a particular attitude of outreach and commitment from the University and an attitude of understanding, patience and firm expectations on the part of the community.

Collaboration

The principle of collaboration suggests that the University and all interest groups in the community should purposefully undertake joint-efforts to ensure the successful relocation of the educational institution and the positive incorporation of it within the community. The principle is one reflecting common interests, a collegial approach to decision making, the candid and open setting of common objectives, the willingness to trade-off and compromise and the tackling of tasks and opportunities on a common front.

Life in the community and the image of the community are going to change with the entry of the University. The University itself will undergo considerable change with the relocation, and because of its relocation to a community such as Athabasca. Some of the changes will reflect the characteristics of Athabasca and its environs. Some of the changes in Athabasca itself will reflect the particular nature of the educational institution itself (e.g. its non-campus characteristics). It is important that all parties understand and be cognizant of the joint adjustment process and that they undertake a collaborative approach to maximize the positive impacts and alleviate negative repercussions.

Participation

The principle of participation indicates that what may happen and especially what should happen as a result of the University relocation, be influenced to the greatest extent possible by the input of as many interested parties as possible. This indicates that the Impact Management Program must not only be consultative or be limited to information dissemination, but must purposefully reach out and involve as many directly and indirectly interested parties as possible. Participation may have to be instigated and cultivated. It may not come as naturally as local democratic instincts might suggest. Participation will involve letting people know what the positive and negative impacts might be, when they might be felt, and what the options are in terms of controlling them and effecting the most positive solutions. The participation process should be one designed to tangibly insert the people's interest and input and to demonstrate the effects or impact of their input.

Self-Help

One of the strengths of a small community and one of the more notable facets of rural life is the commitment to and the record of self-help. The fact that over 50 percent of area residents currently belong to volunteer organizations reflects this commitment. The principle of self-help builds upon the internal strength of the community and recognizes that in order to tailor the impacts of major externally induced developments, the impact management process itself must be customized to local aspirations and conditions. The principle of self-help recognizes community pride, independence and the tradition of not always relying on external (and often remote) agencies, institutions and interests to manage local affairs. The Impact Management Program for Athabasca should build upon this strength and this commitment to manage one's own affairs and recognize that what is done by the community for the community, is likely to best fit the community.

Control

In many respects the entire process of community development might be capsulized under the heading of "control". The ethic of self-determination is one of the more fundamental tenets of our civiliation and is especially strong and evident in smaller communities. The principle of control in the Impact Management Program means that the program should not only be designed and effected by the community itself, but that it reflect the priorities and principle interests of the community.

Positive

The history of Social Impact Assessment revolves around, as often as not, social dislocation, disintegration, alienation and conflict. Most impact analysis has been associated with such settings as resource community development, incursions into prime agricultural lands, the degradation of physical and environmental resources and other disruptions. It is not surprising therefore, that Social Impact Assessment carries with it a connotation of negative impacts, confrontation and conflict.

There are two reasons why the principle of a positive approach should characterize the Impact Management Program for Athabasca. The first is that the impact analysis itself suggests that there will be considerable positive impact from the relocation of Athabasca University, that the community at large is very positive about the relocation and that it does appear that there will in fact be a net social benefit to the community. The second reason is that a positive attitude and a constructive approach to the Impact Management will bring, in our view, many more benefits to all parties than one characterized by a negative frame of mind, suspicion and an emphasis on compensation and disruption. It is important therefore, that the emphasis be on maximizing the benefits from the opportunity, involving all interested parties and building upon the social, economic and cultural changes which will follow.

The inevitable negative aspects both for the community and the University's personnel, will be there and will have to be dealt with. However, the frame of mind should be one which is positive, constructive and focused upon candidly addressing any negative impacts and positively addressing new opportunities. The attitude will affect all other principles relating to collaboration, participation, integration and other underpinnings of the Impact Management Program. It will therefore have a direct impact of the overall development of the community.

Integrity

The process of personal and social development involves vested interests, different value systems, trade-off, compromise and dialogue. There will be situations where the priorities and expectations of the incoming population will be at variance with those of present-day local residents. It is important that the Impact Management Program explicitly recognize and respect the principle of integrity, whereby the values of various groups are respected and secured. In some instances there may be little opportunity for effective integration, collaboration and compromise. The opportunities for a smooth transition and integration may, in some cases, be limited. In such cases, it is important that all parties recognize and respect each other's values and that the program not transgress these in any manner. The principle of integrity is one which recognizes that all that might be achieved for the betterment of the community at large may not be possible without sacrificing unduly the principles held by minority interests.

Management Vehicle

The final principle which we would like to set forth for the Impact Management Program is one which states that a special vehicle should be constituted to attend to and be responsible for implementing the Program. It is important that the ongoing process of Impact Management, which preceded this particular Study, be continued in a structured manner. The analysis of anticipated impacts and the setting out of an Impact Management Program, which have been completed by the present Study, are only small building blocks. The commissioning of the Study has been a purposeful and a structured process. The use made of the Study's results and the recommendations must also be purposeful, structured and a well managed process. This is not only the best way to maximize the returns from the financial and personal investment in the Study itself, but is also imperative to ensure that the anticipated impacts are monitored and that the designed actions are in fact undertaken.

The management vehicle should consist of a small group (5-7) of active, informed and committed people. They should represent the incoming University, the impacted communities (i.e. Boyle, Athabasca, and the County), the Social Service delivery agencies, the business community and other interests. The impact management body should have the stature and independence to be able to influence and maintain the attention of all interested parties. The body should draw upon the intelligence experience and direction of the Steering Committee repsonsible for the present Study. The group should be responsible not only for monitoring, reviewing and updating the Impact Management Program but for also reporting to various interest groups and involving selected parties from time to time.

The above principles set out some of the basic footings for Social Impact Management Program for Athabasca. They are inevitably general and constitute statements of intent and philosophy. They are however, critical and demand particular commitments. Adopting them will influence the entire modus operandi of the social development process within the community.

THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: ACTION REQUIRED

The following pages set out the recommended Impact Management Program. Drawing upon the companion Technical Report, the principal impacts are set out for some eighteen (18) sectors of social, economic and institutional life in the community. Summary implications are set out with recommended action initiatives, the key agencies, staffing and timing outlined.

This program should become the working resource document for the recommended impact management group, to be updated from time to time and modified as conditions demand.

SECTOR 1 ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-It is estimated that 70% of the staff will locate in the Town of Athabasca, 25% in the County and 5% in Boyle.

-The construction work force at peak (including the hospital and housing) will be 415 in 1983. This could be larger if the University construction timetable is shortened.

IMPLICATIONS

-Most of the staff will move into the area over a one year period beginning in 1984. Housing and services should be allocated to the municipalities based on the projected distribution of population.

-Special initiatives should be taken to accommodate the construction workforce to maximize positive benefits and minimize problems.

-Athabasca University will become largest employer for the Town of Athabasca leading to significant changes in community employment profile, life and image.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Monitor place of residence intentions of employees	Three Municipalities Athabasca University Chamber of Commerce	preparation of materials for incoming residents "welcome package"	assistance from existing staff at involved agencies	1983
2. Form a group to work at integrating University people with existing residents	Management Vehicle FCSS	none	volunteer	Fall 1983
3. Initiate discussion of accommodation arrangements for construction workers	Three Municipalities Athabassca University Contractors	none	assistance from existing staff at involved agencies	Immediately (Summer-Fall of 1982)
4. Develop active community involvement as part of corporate image of Athabasca University	Athabasca University	office space and admin. costs in Town of Athabasca	hiring of community relations officer, Athabasca University	Fall of 1982

SECTOR 2 DEMOGRAPHICS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-If the stated assumptions in the Technical Report are accurate, it is expected that an additional 1200 people will reside in the area by 1986 and an additional 2,500 by 1991.

IMPLICATIONS

-Population is the primary influence on the delivery of many services including housing medical and social services, education and recreation to name a few. Many of the projections used here were based on 1976 census results and should be updated when the detailed 1981 results become available.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Update Population Projections using 1981 census results	Social Services & Community Health Alberta Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	Computer time at ABS	1-2 person weeks at each agency	Summer-Fall of 1982

SECTOR 3 EDUCATION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Higher percentage of the population of the area will have a university degree.

-School enrollment will stablize in the area while it would have declined without the University. We estimate that all schools will have sufficient capacity to accommodate projected 1986 and 1991 populations.

IMPLICATIONS

-Additional demand for programs with an academic/cultural orientation (French immersion, theatre, arts)

-Increased orientation toward activities of population with higher level of formal education.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. School Curriculum Needs Study for Athabasca Schools	Greater County of Athabasca Board of Education	No capital costs initially	Special project 3-4 months contract employee or consultant.	1983-1984

SECTOR 4 HEALTH

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Sufficient hospital beds will be available with the construction of the new Athabasca Hospital.

-Young working force population and their children will become more important as patients.

IMPLICATIONS

-Increased demand on staff of Health Unit to provide services for children and young work force population.

-Increased activities particularly in area immediately around Town of Athabasca.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Examine Health Unit programme and staffing for University move and determine need for staff increase and program shift.	Athabasca Health Unit	Minimal initially	1 person month of staff time	Complete study immediately leading to program changes in 1984-85.

SECTOR 5 LEISURE SERVICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Given the assumptions of the Technical Report, it is expected that the general use of leisure services will increase and the use generated by the new population will be somewhat different from the use pattern of the existing population. However, it was also stated that the number, variety and capacity of most existing leisure services are considered excellent for the entire study area.

IMPLICATIONS

-Specifically, the only new or additional services likely to be required would be (a) 2-4 new tennis courts, (b) outdoor recreation facilities such as Provincial Parks, County day-use areas, trails and access points to the Athabasca River, (c) higher standard greens for the golf course. In terms of programs, more variety in movies and theatre should be provided as well as more program hours at both the pool and arenas.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Develop 2-4 new tennis courts	Regional Recreation Board, University			Spring 1984
2. Grass greens on golf course	Private Sector			Spring 1984
3. Outdoor Recreation Areas	Regional Recreation Board, Provincial Parks Fish and Game Association, Other Community Groups			Spring 1984
4. More variety in movies/theatre	Regional Recreation Board		1 full-time Theatre Director $20,000-$25,000	Spring 1984
5. More program hours at pool and arena	Regional Recreation Board	Increased maintenance costs		Spring 1984

SECTOR 6 LAW ENFORCEMENT

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Increased work load for court system

-Likely increase in property related offences because of increased number of dwelling units

-Significant increase in other areas not expected because of professional nature of University work force.

-Large construction work force will produce problems in area typically associated with transient work force; drinking, vehicles, vandalism, etc. Also possibility of people passing through looking for jobs (transients)

-Overburdened police facilities in Athabasca.

IMPLICATIONS

-Increased pressure for new facilities in Athabasca for RCMP

-Increase backlog for court system

-Pressure during peak construction period.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Examine need for new facilities for RCMP in Athabasca and additional staff during peak of construction	Athabasca detachment, RCMP Town of Athabasca County of Athabasca K division, RCMP Edmonton	-New building -Salary ($50,000) -Facility need study ($10-15,000)	1 new staff member for peak construction period	Fall 1982 to Fall 1984
2. Determine need to increase court frequency in Athabasca	Attorney General RCMP	No new capital costs	Judges and clerks time to service court session	1983-1984 review

SECTOR 7 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Expanded water treatment system capacity at the beginning of the next decade may be necessary in Town.

-Rural residential development in area within 20-30 km. of Town may put pressure on fire fighting capacity.

IMPLICATIONS

-Monitor rate of population growth to determine if Town's water system will need to be improved in early 1990's.

-Determine if likely rural residential development in area near Town but in County warrants additional fire protection.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Examine rural residential developments and need for fire fighting support (see sector 8, impact management program)	County of Athabasca Town of Athabasca	New agreement with Town to provide service	existing	1984

SECTOR 8 ACCOMMODATION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-An additional 291 dwelling units required by 1986 in Town of Athabasca
-current subdivision approvals will allow for 258 in Town.

-Increased demand for rental accommodation, particularly in early years (1984-85)

-additional serviced lots may be required in Boyle by late 1984

-possible pressure on rural residential lot development near Town of Athabasca.

IMPLICATIONS

-Danger of overbuilding of housing (as experienced in Vegreville) should be avoided.

-Town of Athabasca appears to be in good position to handle needs

-County should explore suitable rural residential areas adjacent to Town

-Boyle should monitor growth and detemine need for additional lots.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Provide information for contractors wishing to assist in developing housing, including rental accommodation	-Town of Athabasca -County of Athabasca -Athabasca University -Village of Boyle	-no capital costs	-1 person part time. Explore possibility of using Athabasca University information officer (see sector 1)	-Summer-Fall of 1982
2. Prepare detailed assessment of rural residential in County area within 20-30 km. of Town of Athabasca	-Alberta Municipal Affairs -County of Athabasca	-no capital costs	-staff time special project or summer project.	-Summer-Fall of 1982
3. Prepare detailed assessment of need for and market feasibility of bringing on sufficient rental accommodation	-Town of Athabasca -Athabasca University -Alberta Housing Corporation	$15-20,000	Contract Staff or consultants	-Summer-Fall of 1982

SECTOR 9 SOCIAL SERVICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Increased case loads in child and juvenile related areas

-Increased reservoir of professional counselling staff to call on

-Possible impact of transient workers during construction

-Young mothers and other in new community will need assistance

IMPLICATIONS

-Additional staff requirements for FCSS and Alberta Social Services and Community Health

-Reorient programming reorientation required for new population profile

-Possible need for contract help particularly during peak construction period.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Add additional staff member to FCSS and/or Provincial Social Services	FCSS, Alberta Social Services	-no capital costs	-1 person $20,000-30,000	Dec.83-Dec.85 (to be evaluated)
2. Examine Social Service Programming for next 2-5 years.	Interagency Group; Director, FCSS; Director, Alberta Social Services		Existing staff	Fall 82-Fall 83

SECTOR 10 AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND TRADE

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Declining relative role of Agriculture in terms of community's income and employment.

-Increased rural residential development in farm areas.

-Minor impact on continuing loss of farm land

-Reorientation of retailing sector and expansion.

-Minor impact on tourism in the study area; area is being currently studied by Travel Alberta for its tourism potential.

IMPLICATIONS

-Additional population may require additional 20 to 30,000 sq.ft. (G.L.A.) of shopping space by 1986 and an additional 10,000-20,000 sq.ft. by 1991.

-Possible conflict between agriculture and rural residential development.

-Local population will place priority on new shopping opportunities.

-Existing infrastructure for tourism likely adequate (see Sector 5, Recreation for outdoor recreation recommendations).

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. General Plan for County	-Municipal Affairs -County of Athabasca		-County staff -Municipal Affairs Staff	-Ongoing
2. Ensure tourism potential identified by Travel Alberta are known and acted upon.	Athabasca Chamber of Commerce -Athabasca Town Council -Alberta Tourism and Small Business			

SECTOR 11 SPIRITUAL SERVICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Increase in church membership in Area.

-Religious preferences of newcomers unknown.

IMPLICATIONS

-Churches need to make active effort to welcome newcomers.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
None currently recommended.				

SECTOR 12 TRANSPORTATION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Additional roads will be needed in the Town (net impact of 5.0 km.)

-Additional work for Town servicing roads in new areas to be developed.

-Increased traffic in Town.

IMPLICATIONS

-Continue to improve parking in Town.

-Increase pressure for truck route

-Increase Town crew to service new roads being developed

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Continue to implement results of parking study	-RCMP -Town of Athabasca		-Existing Staff	Ongoing
2. Continue to press for truck route by-pass	-Town of Athabasca			Ongoing
3. Examine needs to increase town road crew and equipment	-Town of Athabasca	-Equipment Costs	-Cost per employee	1983-1985

SECTOR 13 COMMUNICATION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Planned expansion of television, telephone services will accommodate expected population increase.

-Adequate services in other major media areas (radio, newspaper) already exist.

-R.I.T.E. telephone service does not currently exist.

IMPLICATIONS

-Explore need for R.I.T.E., Athabasca connection.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Examine need for R.I.T.E. service in Athabasca	-Management Vehicle -FCSS		Existing	Fall 1983

SECTOR 14 QUALITY OF LIFE

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Generally likely to be environmentally clean

-Neighbourly attitude key to local residents

-Local residents would like to have improved shopping

-Possible negative impact of large construction work force

IMPLICATIONS

-Special efforts should be made to maintain clean environment and neighbourly attitude

-Every effort should be made to improve shopping

-Positive, collaborative effort (university and community) necessary to manage impact and ensure the ongoing development of the community(ies).

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Establish working group to deal with construction impact.	(See sector 1 for description of initiative)			
2. Establish Impact Management Group to monitor and manage program.	-New Community Impact Management Group (Town, County, Village, FCSS, University, business community)	-Administrative support	1-2 person-years over next 3-4 years	Summer-Fall of 1982

SECTOR 15 EMPLOYMENT

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Agriculture's percentage share of total employment in area will decline.

-University will become major employer

-Significant opportunities for off-farm employment

-Significant opportunities for service sector employment

IMPLICATIONS

-Change in nature of community as it continues to move away from agricultural dominance.

-Need to define new role for University as major employer. Previous role in Edmonton was minor compared to total employment.

-Need to make local people aware of new job opportunities.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Identify local employment and business opportunities for local residents	-Athabasca University -Alberta Tourism and Small Business -Athabasca Chamber of Commerce	Project Cost $15-30,000	Hired or contract	1983-1984
2. Identify community role for Athabasca University in Area (See sector 1)				

SECTOR 16 MUNICIPAL FINANCE

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-All three municipalities are in good financial shape. The only possible exception is the County where the gas utility service is not profitable and poses some problems for the county administration

-No standard procedure exists for the Town to receive grants in lieu of taxes for the University.

IMPLICATIONS

-Continued prudent financial management practices are particularly important during this time of rapid change in the community.

-Major financial responsibility for developments will fall on the Town. The County would not normally be involved in providing extensive municipal services to rural residential developments.

-County should continue its efforts to dispose of the gas utility.

-Town should not assume tax revenues will be forthcoming from the University.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Town of Athabasca review of financial situation	Town of Athabasca	$10,-15,000 contract help		Immediately

SECTOR 17 VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Increased workload during peak period.

-Town based organizations most likely to receive new members.

IMPLICATIONS

-Agriculturally oriented organizations will have to make special efforts to attract new members.

-Possible key role for volunteer organizations to play in pulling the community(ies) together during times of change.

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
None recommended at present.				

SECTOR 18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

-Extra burden on town administration because of increased poulation

-Similar but smaller relative impact on the County administration

IMPLICATIONS

-Regularly examine work being done by Town employees to determine need for additional manpower

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

ACTION	AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE	COST	STAFF	TIMING
1. Provide for regular expansion of Town services to service the newly developed areas.	Town of Athabasca	-Salaries for new staff. -Support services for new staff.	-As many as 10-12 additional staff for Town -Additional accommodation for town staff	1983-1985

Number/
Numéro

2

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT STUDY
GREATER COUNTY OF ATHABASCA
TECHNICAL REPORT

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT STUDY

GREATER COUNTY OF ATHABASCA

TECHNICAL REPORT

Woods Gordon

May, 1982

The cost of this report has been shared between the Northern Development Branch of Alberta Tourism & Small Business, Athabasca University, Family and Community Support Services for the Greater County of Athabasca Area, and the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion under the auspices of the Canada/Alberta Subsidiary Agreement on Alberta North (1977/82).

May 28, 1982

Mr. Michael Murphy
Chairman, Greater County of Athabasca
Social & Economic Assessment Study
P.O. Box 90
4806-49 Street
Athabasca, Alberta

Dear Sir:

It is our pleasure to forward a copy of the Technical Report for the Greater County of Athabasca Social and Economic Assessment Study.

This Report is designed to present the technical analysis of each of the key sectors in the social and economic life of the Greater County of Athabasca Area.

In each section we have analysed the situation, with and without Athabasca University. We have focused on 1986 as the critical year when the University move will be complete. The difference between the situation as it would have been in 1986 without the University, compared to the situation with the University in 1986, represents the focus for this Study and for the initiatives recommended as a result of this Study.

The action or program recommendations which use this technical analysis as a base, are presented in a separate document, the Program Report. Material presented in the Technical Report is not repeated in the Program Report.

The timing of the Athabasca University move and the number of staff members employed at the University are critical assumptions which must be considered when reading and using the Report. These assumptions are presented in Chapter 1 and 2 of this Report. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the technical analysis presented in this Report.

This Report is supported by a computer tape, containing the interview results from our survey of residents. It is available through Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Planning Secretariat in Edmonton. We have also compiled a set of working documents as background to the study, which are available from the same source.

We are pleased to have been able to work with you the Committee and the community on this important assignment. The real work, planning for accommodating the move of the University should proceed with the support of this analysis.

All the best in your work.

Yours truly

David J.A. Douglas

David J.A. Douglas

c:c A. Gourley
F.H. Cummings
R.A. Nuxoll
K. Simoneau
C. Ferguson
- Woods Gordon

M. Armfelt
- Athabasca

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The process to complete this study started over a year ago with the forming of the Greater County of Athabasca Socio-Economic Advisory Committee. This was accomplished at the urging of the Family and Community Support Services Board for the County of Athabasca, Village of Boyle and the Town of Athabasca, as a task they saw needed to be accomplished in order that Municipalities and agencies in this area could plan more effectively for the future.

The Committee wishes to express a great deal of appreciation to the funding organizations who made this study possible. The Government of Alberta through Tourism and Small Business the Northern Alberta Development Branch their staff and council, Athabasca University and its Governing Council and the Family and Community Support Services program for the Greater County of Athabasca Area.

I thank the members of the Advisory Committee who spent many days with the format of the study, scrutinizing the information collected; each member offering their expertise and ingenuity. With out the commitment of the following the assessment woudn't have been completed.

Allan Richards, Councilor, County of Athabasca
Cliff Sawatzky, Administrator, Manager, Town of Athabasca
Don Baillee, Administrator, Village of Boyle
Russ James, Councilor, Village of Boyle
Rosemary Neaves, Director, Athabasca Health Unit
Wayne Lougheed, Alberta Social Services and Community Health
Roli Guedo, Chairman, Athabasca Chamber of Commerce
Sig Schmold, Superintendent of Schools, County of Athabasca
Jim Woodward, Co-ordinator, Regional Recreation, Town of Athabasca
Lynn Marler, Assistant to the President, Athabasca University
Athabasca Ministerial Association, Reverend Douglas Dunn, Chairman
Signe Genoud, Chairman, Family and Community Support Services
Sharon Kump, Family and Community Support Services Board member
Dorothy Patry, Councilor, Town of Athabasca
Jim Neaves, Councilor, Chairman of Board of Education, Athabasca
Barbara Wilkinson, Vice-Chairman Northern Alberta Development Council
Member of Athabasca University Covernmental Council
John McDermott, Social Service and Community Health, Research and Planning
Brian Gifford, Northern Alberta Development Council
Steve Bemount, Secretary-Treasurer, County of Athabasca

Frank Appleby, Member of Legislative Assembly
Paul Dube', Consultant, Family and Community Support Services
Helen Nimco, Secretary, Family and Community Support Services
Diana Johnston, Secretary, Family and Community Support Services

I would also like to thank Dr. E.J. Ingram a friend whom I bounced ideas off of (some didn't bounce) and who also helped write the orginal proposal.

The Committee was a joy to work with and some lasting friendships I am sure evolved among the members of the Committee.

We trust the report will be read, studied and used.

Yours truly,

Michael H. Murphy, Chairman
May 30, 1982

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UNIVERSITY IMPACT

Based on the assumptions detailed in the Report with respect to Athabasca University and its population impact, the following are the major highlights of the Technical Report.

- By 1986 Athabasca University will be the major employer in the area. This will result in a larger professional work force. These professionals will play a lead role in community life in the longer term.
- The population impact of the University on the Greater County of Athabasca Area could be in the order of an additional 1,200 individuals in 1986 and an additional 2,500 in 1991 compared to the situation without the University.
- This increase in population implies a shift from an area with an aging population to a younger population with a work force orientation.
- The current school facilities should be sufficient to handle projected future enrollments to 1991.
- With the population increase projected with the University, school enrollment should not increase significantly over 1981 levels.
- The Athabasca Health Unit will have to expand in order to serve a larger, younger population.
- From the 1982 survey a current need was identified for tennis and golf as recreational activities.
- With the nature of the migrants to the area, as a result of the University, there will probably be a need for an increase in recreational services.
- The migrants to the area will largely be a professional work force. As a result, a significant impact on criminal activity is not expected. However, property related crimes and family issues will be major concerns.
- The current municipal services, in all jurisdictions, appear to be adequate for the future demands.

- In the Town of Athabasca, an additional 282 dwelling units are projected to be required between 1982 and 1985. The construction work force for these dwellings is in the order of 280.

- The percentage share of agriculture of total employment in the area will decline over the period under review in this study as education and service sector employment increases.

- The additional population projected to move to the Athabasca area as a result of the University will support an additional 20-30,000 sq.ft. of Gross Leasable Area of retail space by 1986.

- The development of a truck route for the Town of Athabasca will have a much higher priority.

- The current parking problem in the downtown area of the Town will only be accentuated by the increase in population.

- The results of the survey, show that the majority of residents anticipate that the University will have a positive affect on the quality of life in the area.

- The employment profile of the area is expected to shift the emphasis from agriculture to education and related service areas.

- In times of growth municipalities should pay close attention to the balance between revenues and expenses.

- The incoming population is more likely to be oriented towards service clubs and related activities instead of agriculturally or other rural-oriented pursuits.

We feel the University will have a significant and positive impact on the Area.

CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Athabasca University will be moving to the Greater County of Athabasca, Number 12, in 1984. This introduction of a major educational-administrative facility to be located to the west of the Town of Athabasca, will have very considerable impacts on the communities in this 15,000 sq. km. area. The impacts, positive and negative will be felt in the Village of Boyle, the Town of Athabasca and throughout the County itself. In this area of around 10,000 people, the concern today is to manage in an orderly, humane and efficient manner the range of impacts (of whatever type) to the community's overall benefit. In this regard the residents in the area have set up a Social-Economic Impact Assessment Advisory Committee for the Greater Athabasca area. The Committee prepared Terms of Reference for a Community Assessment Study.

The purpose of this important study was to:

"(a) collect up-to-date statistics on all the social, economic and infrastructure functions affecting the Greater County of Athabasca area,

(b) analyse this data in such a way as to highlight trends, projections and the interrelatedness of factors, and

(c) provide this information in graphic and useable form to all citizens and agencies concerned with the social-economic infrastructure development of the area."*

*Terms of Reference, October 19, 1982.

Woods Gordon was retained as a Consultant to assist the Committee in their Impact Assessment. Work began on December 1, 1981. The research was completed and the final report submitted at the end of May, 1982. During the time the study was being undertaken, much of the uncertainty surrounding the move was removed with the announcement in April of the funding for the University building in Athabasca.

THE PROCESS

The study phases in the process are presented graphically in Figure 1, opposite and described in summary form below.

STUDY DESIGN

The Terms of Reference prepared by the Committee acted as the basis for all work. Initially the Proposal was refined based on a number of meetings with the Committee and presented as the Study Design. The Study Design included the detailed Social-Economic Impact Assessment approach to be used in the Study.

DATA COLLECTION/NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This Phase included interiews with key agency representatives in Athabasca and Edmonton, interviews with local political leaders and a questionnaire survey mailed to all residents of the Greater County of Athabasca Area. The questionnaire was developed in close consultation with the Committee and was pre-tested before final distribution.

FUTURES ASSESSMENT

After the collection of a body of seconday and primary data reflecting the historical and present situations, two alternative futures were presented with the university and without the University.

The without the university scenario assumed historical rates of change and the with the university scenario used a reasonable set of assumptions based on staffing estimates provided by Athabasca University. These are fundamental to the analysis and should be reviewed by the interested reader in section 1 and section 2 of this report.

IDENTIFY PROPOSED INITIATIVES

After the with the university and without the university scenarios were presented, the results were compared. Areas of significant difference between the with and without case represented areas where initiatives should be taken. In many areas work is already underway which will adequately deal with the impact. In other cases, existing facilities can accommdate the impact. Finally, in a selected number of areas we feel new iniatives are warranted. These are identified in a separate Program Report.

FINAL REPORT

The Final Report consists of this volume the Technical Report a second volume Program Report. These are to be used as background for presentations at community meetings in the area, in early June.

This document, the Technical Report, essentially represents the technical analysis of the 18 sectors referred to in our Study Design. We have provided analysis at the level of detail that we feel is warranted by the available data. The most difficult areas for projection are the "softer" areas such as social services and community and in-migrant reactions where we have used our judgment based on our experience to date in the Area and our work in other areas of Alberta and Canada.

The analysis presented in this Report has a basic set of assumptions which form the groundwork for the discussion in each section. These assumptions are:

1. Population projections are necessary to assist in the technical analysis. However, the numbers used are designed to indicate the order of magnitude of the impact under a stated set of assumptions. They are not designed to predict exactly what will happen. Changes in the assumptions used based on new evidence (i.e. detailed 1981 Census results) will modify the projection. The projections represent our best estimate of what is likely to happen.

2. The University move will take place as outlined in the schedule included as an Appendix VIII. It assumes initial moves of staff in the winter of 1983-84 and the complete move by September of 1984.

The analysis completed in the preparation of this Report included the following steps:

1. Review meetings with the Assessment Committee.
2. Collection and analysis of secondary data.
3. A questionnaire survey mailed to every household in the Greater County of Athabasca area.
4. Interviews with Community Leaders.
5. Interviews with representatives of interested agencies/organizations.
6. Analysis of historical trends and projection to 1986 and beyond.
7. A comparison of the "with" and "without" University situation.

It is important to note that we did not have access to University employees in general, although the University administration cooperated fully with the Study.

With the above background we now proceed with a review of results of the analysis of each of 18 sectors, including input from the process outlined above.

1. ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Athabasca University is an "open university" focusing on methods of learning at a distance. It was designed to accommodate the needs of many adults who are not able to access courses offered at a traditional university because they are geographically isolated or because they do not choose to attend.

In March of 1980, after considerable debate, the Provincial Government decided to move the University to the Town of Athabasca, 150 km north of Edmonton. Since that time a number of proposals have been put together surrounding the move, its timing and its impact. Those proposals have been reviewed in the preparation of this Report. The description of the project presented here represents the situation in mid-April of 1982. The timing and construction plans for the University have changed in recent months. In order to complete this Report, it was necessary to do all analysis based on the situation as it was described to us in mid-April. For convenience, a chart is enclosed outlining the construction plans, as of this time (see Appendix VIII)

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND ITS CAPITAL COSTS

1.2.1 Staffing

The staff projections for the University suggest that a total of 221 staff will be employed by the University in

1982/83 and that this will grow to 338 by 1986/87(see Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1: ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY STAFFING

	Professional	Support	Total
1981/82	102	90	192
1982/83	116	105	221
1983/84	120	134	254
1984/85	126*	153*	279
1985/86	137*	167*	304
1986/87	152*	186*	338

*Assumes 55% support staff and 45% professional staff

Source: Athabasca University, March 1982.

Because the University focuses on teaching at a distance, it is not a traditional "campus style" university. Students do their work at home and do not attend classes at the University.

1.2.2 The Building

The building itself provides the administrative headquarters for the University. It does not include lecture halls or classrooms where lectures are given on a regular basis.

Cost estimates for a building of 13,900 sq. metres, including the landscaping, but not including services and utilities were $20.8 million, in April of 1982 based on a September 1982 construction start.

The building will be constructed on a hill to the west of the current townsite.

1.2.3 Timetable

Presently construction is planned to start in September of 1982. This start-up date was based on approval of the money for construction by April 1, 1982.

Some university staff could be based in Athabasca starting in the fall of 1983. Based on the construction schedule used in this Study, the University will become fully operational in Athabasca by September 1, 1984. The majority of staff are expected to have their positions moved to Athabasca during the period from April to July of 1984.

1.2.4 Government Approval

During the writing of this Report the Alberta Government announced the approval of the funding for construction of the University building in Athabasca.

Approval was received for construction of a 12,000 sq. meters building at a cost of $20.7 million. This cost includes landscaping, but not services and utilities. Approval was not received until April 30, 1982, as a result the construction start-up may be delayed several months.

1.2.5 Place of Residence of Work Force

For the permanent employees of the University, it is difficult to predict what their place of residence will be, or what type of accommodation will be involved. At the time of writing, it was not possible to survey individual staff members with respect to their housing preferences because of uncertainty about the timing of the move and the sensitivity of on-going negotiations relating to the terms of relocation.

As a result, for the permanent staff of the University, we have produced three realistic scenarios with the Town of Athabasca, County of Athabasca and Village of Boyle as places of residence. Assuming an average of 300 university employees for the planning period under consideration, we suggest the following alternatives for the place of residence of employees.

	Town of Athabasca	Village of Boyle	County of Athabasca	TOTAL
Scenario 1	255	15	30	300
Scenario 2	210	15	75	300
Scenario 3	165	15	120	300

Scenario 2 is used as the basis for projection of the future impact of the University on the three municipalities. The scenarios assume a small and consistent role for the Village of Boyle's in developments in the Area. Scenario 1 represents a "high" estimate for choice of residence in the Town and "low" estimate for residence in the County. Scenario 3, assumes a "high" estimate for choice of residence in the County and a "low" for the Town. Scenario 2, the most likely alternative, in our judgment, represents a medium projection for the two major municipalities and a constant figure for Boyle. These scenario's are meant to be "illustrative" of a feasible range of alternatives.

1.2.6 Environmental Impact

The discussion of environmental impact will depend to a considerable extent on the timing of other developments in the area including the Hospital, and housing. On the whole the University is regarded as a "clean" industry with little negative environmental impact.

1.2.7 Construction Work Force

A construction work force usually means an influx of workers for the duration of the construction period. These workers may commute, live in work camps or take up residence. In this Report we have assumed that the construction work force does not take up residence. Therefore they have been excluded from the population projections. The construction work forces we have considered are for Athabasca University, the hospital and potential housing developments.

The on-site construction work force for Athabasca University during the period of construction is predicted at 15 in August of 1982, 45 in September of 1982, gradually increasing to a peak of 115 in July and August of 1983. From that peak, it is expected to gradually decline to 80 in December of 1983, 40 in March of 1984 and 10 in May of 1984. If start-up for construction was postponed until the Spring of 1983, the timetable for construction would be tightened in order to have the same completion date. This would result in more construction workers being on-site in order to meet the tightened schedule.

Construction of the hospital should begin in the fall of 1982. The average work force size will be approximately 50 to 60 people. The largest work force will be required at the structural stage when about 90 people will be present. The expected construction time is 20 to 22 months.

As most of the land is not likely to be ready before December 1982, the impact of the work force for housing construction is not likely to be felt until 1983. The majority of housing for university staff will be required in 1984. The estimated peak years for construction are 1983, 1984, and 1985. A reasonable number of units to be constructed by a crew of 35 to 40 is ten, with a construction time of four to five months. Multiple family units of the size we are considering would require approximately 30 people and a construction time of 8 months. The construction work force is estimated at approximately 280 in 1983/84 and 190 in 1985.

TABLE 1.2: TOTAL CONSTRUCTION WORK FORCE

	University	Hospital	Housing	TOTAL
1982	55	6	-	61
1983	80	55	280	415
1984	40	55	280	375
1985	--	--	190	190

The above table indicates an order of magnitude for the various projects' construction work forces. These work force estimates are for the construction of the physical premises and the "on-site" services. As such, they exclude the work forces required for off-site servicing. This servicing includes road construction, water, sewer, gas, etc. As a result, the work force estimates given in Table 1.2 are conservative ones. The estimates do not include a "shadow" population looking for jobs which frequently follows construction projects.

This construction work force will have a spin-off effect on the community. The multiplier used on this work force was 1.2. Because of the absence of primary data, the multiplier chosen was based on construction work force multipliers experienced in the Alberta communities including Fort McMurray. The construction work force will impact the convenience goods area where the majority of their local purchases will occur.

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1 SURVEY RESPONDENTS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The 1982 survey respondents were split between male and female fairly evenly, 46% male and 51% female.

Approximately half the respondents were over 40 years of age. In both Boyle and Athabasca a high proportion of respondents were over 60, 31% and 27% respectively. In the 1976 Census, only 15% of Alberta's population, over 15, was over 60. The County is more in line with the Alberta average with only 19% of the respondents over 60.

Table 2.1, on the opposite page, presents the age distribution of the survey respondents over 20 for each municipality. Also indicated is the age distribution of the projected 1981 population over 20.[1]

In both the Town and County, the 20 to 40 age group was over-represented in the survey. The 41 to 60 age group was under-represented in both these municipalities. As a result, the views of the mature work force may be under-represented in the survey results. The over 60 age group in all areas was fairly well represented in the survey. The bias toward the elderly and the young working force population probably resulted in biased responses to the survey in the areas of: recreation; care for the elderly; health; and education and certain attitudinal questions.

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1. A detailed age/sex breakdown for 1981 was not available at the time this report was prepared. As a result, the 1981 age/sex structure is based on a projection of the 1976 age/sex structure.

The ethnic background of the survey respondents is predominantly Canadian, Ukrainian and British. In total 22% of the respondents did not respond to this question. For the County the largest ethnic background reported was Canadian, 19% and Ukrainian, 18%. The Town had a high proportion of British backgrounds, 30% and Boyle was predominantly Ukrainian, 24.5%. The following were the most common ethnic backgrounds for all survey respondents:

Canadian	17%
Ukrainian	16%
British	13%
No Response	22%
	68%

The balance of the respondents had a variety of ethnic backgrounds with no one group having more than 6% of the total.

The majority of household heads were married. Boyle had the lowest proportion of married respondents at 55%. However, Boyle also had a 14% non-response rate.

On the opposite page, a graph is presented for the number of survey respondents by distance from Athabasca. From the graph over 56% of the respondents (ie. residents of the study are) live within 24 kilometers of the Town and only 10% live more than 48 kilometers from the Town. This indicates the importance of the town as a service centre for a large rural population.

2.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

In order to undertake an assessment of the future needs of the municipalities, a population projection is required. This is the base from which most other factors can be assessed. Attitudinal issues cannot be easily assessed from a population projection, as figures say nothing about feelings. The following table presents the census year populations for the Greater Athabasca Area.

TABLE 2.2: CENSUS YEAR POPULATIONS

	County of Athabasca	Town of Athabasca	Village of Boyle
1911	--	227	--
1921	--	425	--
1931	--	573	--
1941	--	578	--
1951	--	1,068	--
1956	--	1,293	304
1961	6,792	1,487	346
1966	6,147	1,551	437
1971	5,610	1,765	460
1976	5,306	1,823	581
1981	5,974	1,731	638

Source: Statistics Canada

The above table indicates that the County has experienced very little growth from 1971 to 1981 and has actually declined in numbers from 1961. From 1971 to 1981 the Town of Athabasca has remained relatively constant. However, the Village of Boyle has experienced steady growth since 1956.

The population projections were completed using a five-year cohort survival model, by sex. The base populations used were 1971 and 1976 Census data. Two sets of projections were made. They were as follows:

1) No major developments in the area - maintaining the status quo.

2) The Athabasca University moves into the Town of Athabasca.

2.2.1 Population Projection - No Major Developments

In making the population projections without the Athabasca University the following assumptions were made:

1) Survival rates for the three municipalities were assumed to be the same as for Census Division 13.[1] These rates were obtained by sex by five-year cohort (age groups) from Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

2) Fertility rates for females between 15-49 were not available for five-year cohorts at the Census Division level.[2] We assumed the fertility rates for the three municipalities to be the same as the Province of Alberta fertility rates.

3) The following annual growth rates were used to predict total population for each year:

County of Athabasca	0.63%
Town of Athabasca	0.00%
Village of Boyle	3.01%

These growth rates were derived from historical compounded annual growth rates. For the County we assumed a continuance of the growth between 1971 and 1981. This smoothed out the decline between 1971 and 1976. For Athabasca the Census information indicates a decline between 1976 and 1981. Between 1971 and 1981 the Town population did not change significantly. We then assumed that the Town would be more likely to experience the 1971 to 1981 pattern and thus be in a no growth situation. In Boyle we used the compounded annual growth rate between 1956 and 1981. This results in a 3% growth rate for Boyle. However, with the slow down in the Ft. McMurray area, this growth rate may be too high for the future.

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1. Survival rates indicate the number of people in the population who live from one time period to the next.

2. Fertility rates are the number of births which occur in the population over a particular time period.

4) Migration to the municipalities was determined by a residual approach. The difference between total growth and natural increase in the population.[1]

5) In-migrants were assumed to have the same survival and fertility rates as the existing population.

6) The new hospital in the Town of Athabasca will begin construction in September/October 1982 and last for 20 to 22 months. The average construction workforce will be 50-60 individuals. These individuals have not been added into the population. However, a multiplier of 1.2 has been used and this has been included in population projections for the years 1983 and 1984. This multiplier effect was assumed to be concentrated in the Town of Athabasca.

Table 2.3 gives the total population projection for the three municipalities without Athabasca University based on the above assumptions.

TABLE 2.3: POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	County of Athabasca	Town of Athabasca	Village of Boyle
1981[a]	5,974	1,731	638
1982	6,011	1,731	657
1983	6,049	1,763	676
1984	6,087	1,763	697
1985	6,125	1,731	718
1986	6,164	1,731	740
1991	6,360	1,731	858
2000	6,731	1,731	1,120

a) Actual count from 1981 Census of Canada, balance of table is Woods Gordon Projection.

2.2.2 Population Projection - Including Athabasca University

In projecting the total population, including those associated with Athabasca University, the above population projections were used and the effect of the University was superimposed on them. From information provided by Athabasca

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[1] Natural increase is the increase to the population after considering births minus deaths.

University the net impact was determined. This impact is the net increment of jobs to be filled. It excludes those positions which may be filled by local hires and those who will commute to work. Table 2.4 indicates what the net impact will be.

TABLE 2.4: NET IMPACT OF ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

	Total Univ. Jobs	Local Hire	Commute	Net Impact
1983	20	5	5	10
1984	280	40	40	200
1985	304	50	20	234
1986	338	50	20	268

Source: Athabasca University and Woods Gordon estimates.

The people moving in are assumed to have the same age/sex characteristics as the existing University staff. Spouses of the staff were assumed to fall into the same five-year age group. Children of the staff were assumed to have the same age/sex characteristics as those of the current University staff.

The multiplier effect of the University was assumed to be between 1.4-1.8. This is an employment multiplier and a family size of 2.9 has been used to estimate the total population impact. This range of multipliers was arrived at from a review of multipliers used in other selected Northern Alberta communities like Slave Lake, Cold Lake, Ft. McMurray and Vegreville. This was also the range used by the Commission for Relocation Planning for Athabasca University. For the population projections 1.6 was used as the multiplier.

Construction work forces for the University, hospital and housing have been excluded from the population projections as these are, in the main, a temporary influx, who do not generally bring families and often stay in work camps. The multiplier effect of these jobs was assumed to be 1.2. This effect was included in the population projections for 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 but taken out for 1986.

The population projections for 1982 to 1986 are conservative estimates as the number of births and number of deaths have not been included for the incoming population. However, natural increase (births minus deaths) has been included for the incoming population for the 1991 and 2000 projections.

To separate the population increase amongst the three host municipalities the following assumptions were used:

- 5% of the increase will go to Boyle;
- 25% of the increase will go to the County of Athabasca; and
- 70% of the increase will go to the Town of Athabasca.

This was the Scenario 2 as presented in Section 1 - Athabasca University.

In projecting the population for 1986 to the year 2000, a growth rate of 3% was assumed to apply for all three municipalities. Athabasca University expects to increase staff levels each year. This will result in an inflow to the area to fill the positions which cannot be filled by local residents.

TABLE 2.6: POPULATION PROJECTION COMPARISON - 1982 to 2000

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1991	2000
County of Athabasca							
Without Univ.	6,011	6,049	6,087	6,125	6,164	6,360	6,731
With Univ.	6,018	6,114	6,301	6,416	6,470	7,500	9,785
Difference	+7	+65	+214	+291	+306	+1,140	+3,054
Town of Athabasca							
Without Univ.	1,731	1,763	1,763	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,731
With Univ.	1,748	1,907	2,327	2,546	2,590	3,000	3,900
Difference	+17	+144	+564	+815	+859	+1,269	+2,169
Village of Boyle							
Without Univ.	657	676	697	718	740	858	1,120
With Univ.	659	690	741	777	801	930	1,200
Difference	+2	+14	+44	+59	+61	+72	+80

Source: Woods Gordon, 1982

6

In addition the University is expected to provide a stimulus to the area which otherwise would not have happened. Population projections for the province as a whole use from 2.6% to 3.24% as projected annual growth rate, therefore 3% was felt to be a reasonable growth rate for the municipalities.

Table 2.5, on the page opposite, indicates the total population projections for the three municipalities based on the above assumptions.

Appendix I of this Report contains population pyramids for each of the municipalities in 1986, both with and without Athabasca University. As a separate document we have given the Committee the population projections for each municipality by sex and five-year age group.

Table 2.6, on the opposite page, compares the difference in population projections for the municipalities with and without Athabasca University.

The absolute difference identified may vary from year to year. However, based on the assumptions identified, this is the order of magnitude of future population figures. These by no means are "exact" numbers and should not be viewed as such. Deviations from the assumptions used will result in different population figures.

The table indicates that the total effect of the University on the population of the total area is +1,226 (306 + 859 + 61) in 1986 and 2,481 in 1991.

In section 2.1, we produced a graph for the number of survey respondents by distance from Athabasca. If we assume that the survey respondents who live outside of the Town are representative of the existing population of the Area, we can then project the 1986 population by distance from Athabasca. The graph, on the page opposite, indicates the potential distribution of the population by distance from Athabasca, with and without the University, in 1986. The graph indicates that a greater proportion of the population, of the total Area, will be living in the Town in 1986, with the University, than without the University. It also indicates that approximately 6,400 people will live in the Town and the surrounding 24 kilometer area with the University, whereas, without the University, 5,300 people could live in the area in 1986. This would indicate a greater demand on facilities in the Town and in rural residential location such as Colinton, Meanook, Baptiste Lake, Island Lake and perhaps Rochester. These later communities would be ideal rural residential locations.

3. EDUCATION

3.1 SCHOOLS

The education system for the three municipalities is administered by the County of Athabasca Board of Education. The Board of Education boundaries are the same as the County's boundaries. It also covers the Hamlet of Smith in the adjacent Improvement District No. 17. In 1971 the Board of Education administered nine schools throughout the County. In 1981 this was reduced to seven schools. The two schools, Perryvale School and Richmond Park, which were closed both covered Grades 1 to 6. Edwin Parr Composite, Grassland and Smith schools are in the process of preparing an application which would designate them as Community Schools. At the present time there are no separate schools operating in the County. However, religious instruction is offered in Grades 1 to 6 at Athabasca Elementary School as an option. The churches providing the instruction are the Anglican, Apostolic, Missionary and Roman Catholic.

The Board of Education consists of nine County Councillors and one representative each from Athabasca, Boyle and Smith. The Board has a fleet of 52 buses of which 24 are contracted to private individuals for operation.

Table 3.1, on the opposite page, presents the historical school enrollments for the Athabasca school system.

This table indicates that school enrollment has decreased 27% since 1971, whereas the overall population for the area has increased. This trend is typical of much of Alberta. Appendix II gives a breakdown by school of the enrollment by grade. The following table presents the current occupancy situation:

TABLE 3.2: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CAPACITY

SCHOOL	GRADES	MAX. ENROLL-MENT	1981 ENROLL-MENT	AVAIL-ABLE	% OCCU-PIED
Athabasca Elementary	1-6	725	547	178	75.4
Boyle School	1-12	390	268	122	68.7
Edwin Parr Composite	7-12	1,005	692	313	68.8
Grassland School	1-12	350	212	138	60.5
Rochester School	1-9	200	149	51	74.5
Smith School	1-9	275	134	141	48.7
		2,945	2,002[a]	943	67.9

a) Hutterite Colony School has been excluded.
Source: County of Athabasca Board of Education.

At the present time the kindergarten program is operated by Early Childhood Services. The Board of Education will take over this program in September 1982. This will give the Board complete responsibility for the education of children ages 5 to 18 in the County.

3.2 EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION

Education level information was obtained from the 1971 and 1976 Census of Canada. In all three municipalities the majority of individuals over 15 have not completed high school. Tables 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 present the Census information and the 1982 survey results for each municipality.

The 1971 Census data was not published in as detailed a form as the data was in 1976. Therefore, direct comparison between 1971 and 1976 is not possible. However, the trend appears to be towards individuals attaining a higher level of formal education. This is in part influenced by the requirement now for at least a high school diploma in order to qualify for some jobs. The survey respondents' education distribution is slightly different from the 1976 Census data. This could be a result of a major shift in the education level of the population. This is not likely to be the case in a five-year time frame. The more likely explanation is that respondents who completed the survey were ones who had attained higher education levels. This is a bias that is often found amongst survey respondents.

3.2.1 1986 Education Level of Population Over 15

Without Athabasca University the population increase for the three municipalities is expected to be about 573 more people over 15 than in 1981. This is only 7% of the 1981 population. The average community resident will have a slightly higher level of education with the University when compared to the without the University scenario.

With Athabasca University the projected increase is expected to be about 884 over the 1986 population, without the University. This number includes professional and support staff, spouses of the University staff, children of the staff over 15 and the multiplier effect and their families. Table 3.6, on the opposite page, breaks this increase down into University related and the indirect (multiplier effect).

If the following assumptions are made, the education level with and without the University in 1986 can be projected.

1) The population without the University has the same relative level of education as in 1976. As more recent reliable data is not available, this was felt to be more accurate than any other proxy.

2) All the professional staff has at least a university degree.

3) All the support staff have a high school diploma.

4) Half the staff spouses have a university degree and half have a high school diploma.

5) Staff children in high school will also be in high school when they move. We realize that a certain portion will have graduated but we feel this to be insignificant.

6) Of the multiplier 16% are still in high school, 64% have some university or a degree and 20% have a high school diploma. The rationale for the 16% comes from looking at the age distribution of these individuals over 15. The balance is based on a judgement of the type of in-flow and the education level associated with it.

Table 3.7 indicates the projected education level with and without the University in 1986.

TABLE 3.7: 1986 PROJECTED EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION OVER 15

	COUNTY		TOWN		BOYLE	
	WITHOUT UNIV	WITH UNIV	WITHOUT UNIV	WITH UNIV	WITHOUT UNIV	WITH UNIV
No High School Diploma	3752	3780	957	1035	450	456
High School Diploma	376	436	118	288	27	39
Some Univ. or Degree	752	885	357	731	113	137
TOTAL	4880	5101	1433	2054	590	632

Source: Woods Gordon, 1982

This indicates a projected shift in population to one which consists of more individuals attaining a higher level of formal education.

3.3 1986 AND 1991 PROJECTED ENROLLMENT WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

In 1981 the total school enrollment as a percentage of the projected population aged 5 to 19 was 80.9%. Using this same ratio the 1986 enrollment without Athabasca University would be about 1,630, and with the University the enrollment should reach 1,925. Both of these are lower than the existing school enrollment. However, with the University, an additional 290 students are projected to be enrolled in 1986, when compared to the projections without the University, Table 3.8, on the opposite page, indicates the projected school enrollment by grade. This table was derived by using the same grade distribution amongst five year age groups as in 1981. With a decline in enrollment the number of teachers required also decreases. The number of teachers needed in 1986 was derived from the student:teacher ratio as in 1981.

With Athabasca receiving the majority of the population one of the concerns is the capacity of the two schools in Athabasca. The boundaries for Athabasca Elementary and Edwin Parr are larger than the Town boundaries which makes predicting school enrollment for the schools very difficult as we have not projected the population by communities in the Area. However, if we assume that the schools will have the same proportion of the total school enrollment in 1986, with the University, as in 1981 a rough idea of the occupancy can be obtained. In 1981 Athabasca Elementary accommodated 27.3% of the student population and Edwin Parr accommodated 34.6% of the students in the Boards jurisdiction. This would then lead to Athabasca Elementary having approximately 525 students enrolled in 1986 and Edwin Parr having an enrollment of 666. Both of these enrollment figures are below the maximum enrollment capacity for both schools.

Enrollment projections for 1991 based on the same set of assumptions and using 1991 population projections show that enrollment will be approximately the same as 1986 enrollment, indicating no changes in educational facilities are needed.

Either with or without Athabasca University existing facilities should have sufficient capacity to handle the potential enrollment.

3.4 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The survey attempted to determine the demand for a French Immersion program from the existing population. Almost half the respondents did not complete this question. Of the respondents who did complete the question (418) 26% indicated they would be interested in a French Immersion program. Approximately 40% of those indicating an interest had some high school or a high school diploma as their educational background.

A second subject area surveyed was the support for a Separate School system. Only 16% of the respondents who completed the question would be interested in supporting a Separate School system. When this was cross tabulated with religious affiliation, it is not surprising that over 60% of those interested were Catholic. However, over half of the responding Catholics did not indicate an interest.

Adult education courses had been taken by 65% of the respondents within the last year. The three courses identified as being taken the most were aerobic dance, hair cutting and cooking. Fifty-four percent of the respondents indicated they would like to take courses which currently are not available to them. The most common courses mentioned as desired were hair dressing, bookkeeping, secretarial and dancing.

Without knowing the desires of the University staff with respect to French Immersion, Separate Schools and adult education it is hard to predict what the demand for these programs in 1986 will be. If the University were not relocated it is not expected that there would be enough interest to support a French Immersion program or a Separate School system in the area. Expanding the offerings of adult education programs to serve smaller communities and to offer additional programs is a desire of the survey respondents.

With the University presence, an additional demand may develop for courses which tend to be associated with an "academic" community. These tend to relate to preferences for their children's education like French Immersion, cultural, and performing arts. Additional demands for these types of courses may be felt once the University has relocated. Edwin Parr currently has a very active Fine Arts program including band, drama and debating.

4. HEALTH

4.1 HOSPITALS

There are two hospitals in the County of Athabasca, the Boyle General Hospital and the Athabasca Municipal Hospital.

The Boyle General Hospital was built in 1965 and officially opened in January, 1966. The hospital is an active treatment facility. Table 4.1, on the opposite page indicates the historical occupancy rate of the hospital.

In 1975 there were 638 admissions to the hospital and in 1977, 553. The highest proportion of the admissions to the hospital, were children under 9 and the elderly.

The Athabasca Municipal Hospital was opened in 1952. In 1980 a fire destroyed part of the hospital. A new hospital is scheduled to begin construction in the fall of 1982. Construction should last for 20 to 22 months. The new hospital should provide 50 active treatment beds and 22 long term care beds. Table 4.2, opposite, presents the occupancy rate of the hospital.

Athabasca Municipal Hospital admissions in 1975 totalled 1,698 and in 1977, 1,689. The highest proportion of admissions in 1977 were in the over 65 age group. This is a reflection of the higher number of elderly in the area. As well, Athabasca had a larger number of admissions in the 10-39 age group.

TABLE 4.3: ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS - 1977

HOSPITAL DISTRICT	LOCAL	ADMISSIONS TO OTHER HOSPITALS	ADMISSIONS TO EDMONTON
Athabasca	64%	12%	23%
Boyle	38%	41%	20%

Source: Hospital Administrators, Boyle and Athabasca

This table indicates that for both hospitals in the County a significant number of residents go to other hospitals. A patient is admitted to the hospital where his/her attending physician has privileges. The majority of survey respondents did not use either Athabasca or Boyle for their specialized medical services. If they required hospitalization, they would be admitted where their specialist has privileges. This helps to explain the lower local admissions in Table 4.3.

Table 4.4 presents the top three diagnosis for hospital admissions in 1975 and 1977. The types of diagnosis indicates the age groups most commonly admitted. Respiratory disease is experienced mainly in children (0-9 years). Infective and parasitic diseases tend to affect children. Boyle had a fairly high rate of these diseases and a high proportion of their admissions were children. Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract tend to be more associated with the elderly.

Both hospitals have experienced a gradual decline in occupancy rates. This is a reflection of the changing philosophy of health care. More and more emphasis is placed on at home care, avoiding hospitalization if possible. The elderly tend to occupy beds when they require some nursing care but space is either not available in a nursing home or lodge or the facilities are not available.

Emergency services are provided by the County of Athabasca. The County operates two fully equipped ambulances. Air ambulance from Edmonton is also available at the Athabasca airport. Air ambulance is not used frequently because the driving distance to Edmonton is relatively short (150 km or 1 1/2 hours).

The staffing pattern for the Boyle General Hospital has not changed significantly between 1971 and 1982. The change has been a decrease in the number of ward aides and an increase in the number of Registered Nursing Assistants (RNA's). This is because there has been a trend towards using R.N.A.'s rather than ward aides. The laundry staff has gone from two full-time personnel to one full-time and one part-time. This has been due to the declining occupancy rate. The two full-time physicians are general practitioners located in Boyle. The two part-time physicians are from outside Boyle but provide special services and thus have hospital privileges. One is a surgeon and one is an anesthetist.

Athabasca Municipal Hospital only had staffing patterns available for 1976 and 1982. Again no major changes in the staffing pattern except for the addition of dietary personnel. Table 4.5, on the page opposite, presents the staffing patterns for the two hospitals.

Survey respondents were asked if they were confident that emergency care could reach them quickly. The County had the lowest rate of positive response, with only 55% being confident. Boyle had the highest level of confidence with 80% responding positively. It is not difficult to see why the County has the lower confidence level with the distance to be travelled to a Hospital doctor. The three most common explanations given for the lack of confidence were: reaction time is up to three hours; remote rural residence; and poor service.

Respondents were also asked to identify where they went to find various medical professionals, inside or outside the Athabasca region. Table 4.6 indicates, for each municipality, where the majority of respondents went for the services of various medical professionals.

It is not surprising that the majority of survey respondents used Edmonton for their specialist requirements and their local area for family doctor, dentist, chiropractor and hospital. As all the specialist services are not available in the area, individuals would have to go outside and Edmonton is the closest large center. The population in the area is too small to support specialist practices. Respondents indicated they used services in Edmonton for physiotherapy, even though there has been a physiotherapist in Athabasca for several years. The survey respondents indicated a need for more doctors in the area. This was the most common response received to the question on special health programs.

4.2 SENIOR CITIZEN FACILITIES

There presently are five facilities in the area, providing accommodation for the elderly. Four of these are located in Athabasca and the other is located in Boyle. A brief description of each facility is given below.

> Parkland Nursing Home, Athabasca - This provides services for the elderly requiring the most care. As it is a nursing home, qualified staff is on hand for medical requirements. There are 50 beds in the home with all occupied. There currently is a waiting list of about eight persons.
>
> Pleasant Valley Lodge, Athabasca - This facility is for the mobile elderly. The Lodge provides the meals and does the housekeeping. The Lodge has 32 rooms accommodating 60 beds. There is no waiting list, as 10 beds are presently empty.
>
> Lions Pioneer Place, Athabasca - This complex is sponsored by the Lions Club. The facility consists of 20 self-contained units of which 2 are unoccupied. The units contain a bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, living room and storage room.
>
> Little Manor, Athabasca - This is a complex consisting of 8 single self-contained units and four one bedroom units. All have living room, kitchen and bathroom. The units are full at the present time with two or three names on the waiting list. This facility is sponsored by All Saint's Benevolent Society.
>
> Wildrose Villa, Boyle - This facility is designed for the mobile elderly providing meals and housekeeping. There are rooms for 46 people of which 41 are filled. There is no waiting list.

There is a variety of senior citizen accommodation from full care to self contained units. The majority of the facilities currently are located in Athabasca. Most seniors wishing to live in a facility of this kind must move to Athabasca. This means that for some, relocation could be a fairly traumatic event.

4.3 PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

Public health for the three municipalities is provided by Athabasca Health Unit No. 18. The Athabasca Health Unit boundaries are larger than the County boundaries. The service area for the Health Unit is indicated in Appendix V. This health unit was formed in 1952 and is administered by the Local Board of Health and financed by the Province of Alberta. The major developments within the Health Unit were as follows:

1) Dental Health Services - 1963
2) Speech Pathology Program - 1977
3) Coordinated Home Care Program - 1979
4) Community Physiotherapy Programme - 1980

Between 1971 and 1976 no significant changes occurred. The Health Unit focussed its efforts on immunization, tuberculosis and communicable disease control, health education, dental public health and public health (water, sewage, etc.). Most of the programs concentrated on the school and pre-school population.

In 1980 additional programs were available which provided health services/support to other groups. Also more community involvement is being sought all the time as more and more volunteers are recruited. Volunteers are used in the Community Outreach Programme. Mental Health Services have been established with a psychologist based in Athabasca. The Athabasca Health Unit Programs appear to be covering all age groups at the time and not focusing on children. The Home Care Program provides the following services: nursing, physiotherapy, homemaking, meals on wheels, and volunteer involvement. Home care provision has helped to keep beds open in the hospitals.

Table 4.7, on the opposite page, presents the Health Unit staffing patterns for 1971 to 1980. The Health Unit has been continuously enlarging its staff. This has been due to additional programs and providing better service in the smaller communities.

The survey respondents were asked if they were aware of the Health Unit programs. In response, 73% indicated that they were aware. The programs most commonly used were: infant immunizations; dental program/cleaning; and health service unit.[1]

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[1] Health service unit was mentioned by 21 respondents. We can only assume the respondents were indicating the Health Unit.

Only 13% of the respondents indicated that there were some special health programs they would like to see in their community. Some programs identified were nursing home/extended care, family life education and preventative medicine. The breakdown of respondents by community produced numbers which were too small to be used to indicate trends by community of residence.

4.4 1986 WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

As the hospitals currently have a low occupancy rate and given the construction of a new hospital in Athabasca, sufficient hopsital beds should be available in the area either with or without Athabasca University. It is hard to project what type of illnesses will be treated in the future. However, without Athabasca University, the population is not expected to grow significantly and thus an aging population requires more longer term type of care. With the University a younger population will be present. With a younger population, there tends to be more admissions for pregnancy, delivery and related complications. The amount of construction which will be taking place in the area may result in a higher usage of emergency facilities for workers injured at the job site. The trend to more at home care for patients is expected to continue resulting in less hospitalization in the future.

Any differences in demand for elderly care facilities is not expected in either situation. There appears to be adequate supply of facilities for the mobile elderly and the elderly not requiring care (self-contained units). There is only one nursing home and it has a waiting list. There may be a need for an additional nursing home, however, the new hospital in Athabasca will have 22 long term care beds. This may help to take in the excess demand.

With Athabasca University the Health Unit will have a larger student population to serve and a larger group of children under 5. This will result in a greater demand for programs serving these age groups. As more home care is emphasized by physicians, greater demands will be placed on this program. The demand for services is expected to be larger in both Athabasca and the rural areas with the University.

5. LEISURE SERVICES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Report is concerned with identifying the general requirements of the Study Area for leisure services with and without the University being built. Since there is no reliable historical trend data for participation in these activities in the Study Area, it is based on the survey data. The overall sequence of analysis used was:

- the survey data was used to generate participation rates by activity/facility which were then priorized;
- these rates were then evaluated against the preferences for participation indicated by residents of the Study Area;
- the rates were compared to similar rates for the City of Edmonton;
- the rates for the Study Area were projected to 1986, 1991 and 2000;
- the supply of leisure activities and facilities was then compared to demand; and
- general leisure service requirements were then prepared.

5.2 SURVEY DATA

5.2.1 Participation Rate For Selected Recreation Activities

Participation rates by (a) Town of Athabasca, County of Athabasca and Village of Boyle, and (b) individual participants and frequency of participation were calculated based on the results of the survey. Table 5.1, on the opposite page, presents the data. As can be seen, the County of Athabasca generates the most participants and participant days for all the recreation variables measured. This is not surprising given the differences in population in the three municipal government areas. However, when these same participation rates are related to the total population of the three municipal government areas, the Town of Athabasca is shown to have the highest participation rate per capita, for almost all measured variables, as shown below in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2: HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION RATE PER CAPITA

	County	Town	Boyle
Arena		X	
Pool		X	
Museum			X
Arts Centre		X	
Fishing		X	
Water Skiing	X		
Camping		X	
XC Skiing	X		
Downhill Ski	X		
Provincial Park		X	
Golf		X	
Tennis		X	
Movie		X	
Horse Riding	X		
Hiking		X	
Further Education		X	

Source: Woods Gordon, 1982 Survey, Greater County of Athabasca Area

Generally, for those activities that tend to be urban oriented (arena, pool, movies, etc.) the Town has the highest participation rate per capita. For activities that are more rural in nature, the County has the highest participation rate per capita.

Table 5.1 also indicates that there is a difference in activity popularity by individuals participating and frequency of participation. As shown in Table 5.3, opposite, whereas more people participate in fishing and visiting Provincial Parks, those who do participate in the pool and arena in the Town do so more frequently.

Participation rates by municipal area are converted to the Study Area population in Table 5.1. This indicates those activities that are the most popular on a per capita basis for the Study Area. These Study Area participation rates are used in projecting demand later in this section of the Report. In total, the most popular activities seem to be:

- o Visiting Provincial Parks and Fishing;
- o Athabasca Landing Pool;
- o the Performing Arts Centre and Movies;
- o Camping;
- o Athabasca Arena[1];
- o Further Education;
- o XC skiing;
- o Water skiing;
- o Downhill skiing;
- o Horseback riding and hiking;
- o Golf;
- o Visiting the museum; and
- o Tennis.

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1. Use of the arena in Boyle was not measured.

It should be noted that this ranking indicates popularity in the existing supply of activities. For example, if more tennis courts were available, or the golf course greens grassed (rather than sand), participation in these activities may be higher.

In order to assess the degree to which supply or other barriers to recreation participants (eg. money, time availability, etc.) affect participation, respondents to the survey were asked to indicate preferences for activities currently not participated in. Table 5.4 presents this data for both recreation and cultural activities. As can be seen, most residents of the Study Area are satisfied with both the cultural and recreational services provided. However, on a comparative basis, a larger percentage of those responding were not satisfied with the recreation services than with the cultural services. This could be a reflection on the fact that (a) the Performing Arts Centre is newly opened and therefore people feel it is sufficient for the present, or (b) there is truly more demand for recreation opportunities than cultural. When asked why they were dissatisfied the most frequently mentioned reason (for all municipalities) was 'not enough variety'.

5.2.2 Participation Rate Compared to Edmonton

Table 5.5 compares the participation rates for those leisure activities measured in the survey to participation rates for the same activities in Edmonton.[1] The differences in the participation rates can be summarized as:

Activity	Athabasca (percentage)	Edmonton (percentage)
Pool	21	38
Museum	4	17
Camping	17	33
Downhill Skiing	8	18
Golf	6	19
Tennis	3	16
Hiking	7	16

This indicates those activities in which Edmontonians' participation rates differ from those of residents of the Study Area.[2] The 'newcomers' from Edmonton to the Study Area may require additional activities over and above general increases in recreation participation that could result solely from population increases. Although not all of the people who are to staff the University (and their families) will come from Edmonton, we feel this is a reasonable indication of the different activities they may require.

5.2.3 Estimates of Participation 1986 and 1991

Based on the population projections for the Study Area and the results of the survey (participation rates per capita), participation rates for recreation activities and

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1. Participation rates for Edmonton taken from the City of Edmonton 1979-83 Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

2. The wording of the questions in both surveys was not identical. However, the general intent of the questions were similar and likely yield comparable statistics.

facilities were calculated. Table 5.6 presents these calculations. As can be seen participation was calculated "with" and "without" the University. Two calculations were made "with" the University. One assumes that the new population in the Study Area would participate at the same rate as the current residents of the area. The second calculation assumes that the new population to the area would participate at a rate similar to that presented earlier for Edmonton. This participation was then added to that generated by the Study Area residents as shown in Table 5.5 "without" University. The second calculation acknowledges the increase in participation due to population as well as the likely difference in recreation participation habits between the Study Area residents and the new population coming from Edmonton. Since not all the new population that is estimated to be generated by the University would come from Edmonton, participation in recreation within the Study Area would likely be between the two 'with University' estimates shown in Table 5.6.

It should also be noted that these calculations are based on several assumptions as follows:

- o participation rates for those measured recreation activities will remain constant from 1981-1991;
- o that no supply induced demand will be created;
- o that the existing level of marketing of the recreation services will remain constant;
- o the population projections presented in section 2 represent likely outcomes; and
- o that the two surveys (Athabasca and Edmonton) are comparable.

Table 5.6 indicates the increases in participation that can be expected in terms of percentages. Percentage figures indicate the degree to which activities are likely to increase. In rank order of percentage the activities are as shown in Table 5.7.

TABLE 5.7: ACTIVITY INCREASES TO THE YEAR 2000

Tennis	295%
Museum	235%
Golf	175%
Hiking	126%
Downhill Skiing	124%
Camping	107%
Movies	107%
Pool	100%
XC Skiing	66%
Arts Centre	55%
Provincial Parks	55%
Further Education	55%
Arena	55%
Fishing	50%
Horseback Riding	47%
Water Skiing	43%

The museum participation rate is high due primarily to the high rate at which Edmontonians now participate. Given the lack of supply of such a feature in the area, it is unlikely that participation will increase by the 235% noted above in Table 5.7. The participation rate for tennis in the area is now low, largely because of the lack of tennis facilities.

5.3 POTENTIAL GROWTH AREAS

Since (a) there are many activities that were not measured in the survey, and (b) there are many facilities not supplied in the Study Area (therefore participation cannot be measured), it is useful to list (rank order) facilities and activities that are popular elsewhere. This listing may indicate other areas that could be further investigated by the Recreation Director with or without the University.

Table 5.8 presents the results of three leisure participation rate surveys. Part of the reason for the differences in the rankings is due to (a) the activities that were measured and (b) the supply of facilities in place. Clearly, before facilities are developed in Athabasca based on any or a combination of these ranked activities, detailed feasibility studies are required.

5.4 SUPPLY

Before activity/facility requirements can be priorized it is necessary to assess the amount and type of supply of recreation services in the Study Area.

The supply of recreation, parks and cultural facilities is given in Appendix III. As can be seen, the Study Area has a rather complete array of facilities available.

Unfortunately, use statistics regarding these facilities are not collected in a consistent and rigorous fashion. The main reasons are not related to poor monitoring programs but either because (a) it is not cost effective to collect the data (i.e. costs more to charge for the service than the number of users warrant), or (b) the facility is too new and therefore accurate records are not available. Facilities such as the Athabasca arena and tennis courts are indicative of the first issue and the Performing Arts Centre, the second.

Generally, the following statements can be made regarding the use of the existing facilities:

- o Indoor Arenas - Athabasca and Boyle arenas are currently 'booked' to capacity.[1] There are many uses however that only have several people using the facility (eg. figure skating) and on occasion bookings are not used.
- o Tennis Courts - The two courts in the Town of Athabasca are not monitored for use.
- o Performing Arts Centre - This facility was opened on March 28, 1981 and use has not been accurately recorded. It is estimated that use is increasing for both the 'movies' and 'live performances'. The facility is however only operating at about 50% of capacity at present (280 permanent seats).
- o Community Centres - Use of the community centres (located throughout the Study Area) appears to be high. The centres are used for activities such as: (a) Further Education programs and courses, (b) bingos, (c) socials, (d) weddings, etc. In most instances the community centre is the only facility available for major functions that attract over 100 people (eg. wedding reception). Therefore, they serve a recreation as well as a social function. As expected the busiest time is on weekends.
- o Curling Rinks - As with the Arena at Athabasca and Boyle, no use statistics are available. It does appear, however, that use is below capacity.
- o Golf Course - The existing Athabasca facility is a 9 hole course with sand greens. These are planned to be upgraded to grass greens. Expansion to an 18 hole championship course is also being investigated. Use of the course is considered moderate with capacity for more use especially if grass greens are developed. Boyle has a similar facility near Skeleton Lake.

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[1] Operating season is November 1 - March 31, hours of operation are weekdays 4:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Saturdays 8:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. Sundays 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. This means that the time availability of the arena can be increased.

o Athabasca Landing Pool -	The pool was opened in April 1980. Statistics gathered indicate that the number of users per month were 1980-6,317; 1981-5,067; 1982-3,375. The 1980 figure is likely high due to interest generated by the opening of the pool. The 1982 figure is likely low since only the first 3 months of the year were measured. An average monthly attendance of about 5,500 seems reasonable; on a yearly basis this would be about 66,000 participant days. Discussions with staff indicate that the pool has not yet reached capacity.
o Parks -	There are no statistics available for the use of rural parks in the Study Area. Provincial Park statistics for Long Lake, Cross Lake and Calling Lake indicate that use is at or very near capacity for Long Lake but that capacity is typically not realized for Cross or Calling Lake. However, Long Lake has 260 camping stalls and more amenities and services than the other two Park areas (total of 107 camping stalls).

5.5 SUMMARY

Table 5.9 summarizes the major points noted above. As can be seen the only areas that will likely require upgrading or the provision of extra services to meet the new demand as a result of the University are:

- o Tennis (more courts); and
- o Outdoor Recreation (especially camping and trails).

In addition the characteristics of the new population will likely require:

- o greater variety of movies and theatre;
- o more movies and theatre offered (i.e. instead of 3-4 times per week to 7 days per week. This may require a full-time theatre position);
- o a higher standard of development for the golf course(s) (i.e. grassed greens); and
- o more program hours available for both the pool and arena.

TABLE 5.9: SUMMARY OF SUPPLY/DEMAND SITUATION AND IMPLICATIONS

	Demand	Supply	Implication
Arena	o 34,040 participant days[1] - 55% increase	o both Arena's currently well used but capacity not needed	o appears to be sufficient
Pool	o 80,000 participant days - 100% increase	o current use of pool is approximately 66,000 which is below capacity	o this facility will likely experience the greatest absolute increase in use. Although increases in use can be tolerated (not at capacity yet) and time availability can be increased, there may be a need for another pool by the year 2000.
Museum	o 11,713 participant days - 235% increase		
Arts Centre	o 14,112 participant days - 55% increase	o current 'event capacity' of the theatre is only being used to about 50%.	o theatre and movies only use Centre about 3-4 days out of 7. With the 'event capacity' at about 50% there appears to be adequate facility and time to meet demands. The increase in population will likely require that movies, for example, be run 4-5 days per week.
Movies	o 29,430 participant days - 107% increase		
Fishing	o 27,560 participant days - 50% increase	o These seven (7) activities are taken as a group due to their similarity. From the number of lakes and river systems in the area it appears that the Study Area is well endowed with resources to meet the increases in population. However, some facilities like camping seem to be close to capacity now.	o Development of the outdoor recreation resources of the area will likely have to increase to meet the growth that could occur. Development of the river valleys for trail/camping facilities and lakes for provincial campgrounds appear to be required to meet the new increases in population.[2]
Water Skiing	o 10,388 participant days - 43% increase		
Camping	o 27,984 participant days - 107% increase		
XC Skiing	o 19,080 participant days - 66% increase		
Provincial Park	o 13,992 participant days - 55% increase		
Horseback Riding	o 10,494 participant days - 47% increase		
Hiking	o 22,048 participant days - 126% increase		
Downhill Skiing	o 14,310 participant days - 124% increase	o None in Study Area but closeby	o This demand will likely continue to be met by the Mountain Parks and facilities at Tawatinaw and Long Lake.
Golf	o 27,189 participant days - 175% increase	o 9 hole courses at Athabasca and Boyle.	
Tennis	o 14,416 participant days - 295% increase	o There are only 3 tennis courts in the Study Area (2 in the Town of Athabasca and 1 in Rochester)	o The significant increase in tennis is due in part to the preference for Edmontonians to participate in this activity. The number of courts in the Study Area will likely have to increase.
Further Education	o 9,911 participant days - 55% increase	o N/A	o Given the relatively low participant days increase expected in this area, significant increases in programs do not appear to be required.

1. Calculated as follows: (to the year 2000);

$$\frac{\text{Participant Days (Survey Data)}}{\text{Individuals Participating (Survey Data)}} \times \text{Absolute No. Individuals Participating}$$

eg. for Pools $\frac{19,024}{471} \times 2,015 = 80,600$

2. The County is not responsible for the development of campgrounds, only day use areas.

6. LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS

6.1 RCMP SERVICE

Law enforcement in the three municipalities is provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The RCMP have two detachments in the area, one in Boyle and one in Athabasca. A map is included in Appendix V indicating the service area for each detachment.

> Boyle - Staff includes 3 regular members, 2 Indian special constables, 1 public servant and 3 highway patrol.
>
> Athabasca - Staff includes 3 regular members, 2 Indian special constables, and 1 public servant for rural coverage. For Town coverage 4 regular members, and 1 by-law enforcement officer.

The RCMP is responsible for providing the facilities for the RCMP detachment. In most cases the RCMP have facilities in an area and the municipality leases them from the RCMP. In other cases the municipality provides the facilities. In Athabasca the detachment has one cell and three offices. The facilities in Athabasca were designed to accommodate three people. It currently is accommodating twelve. This indicates larger facilities are urgently required in Athabasca. Boyle has four cells and three offices.

The costs to a municipality are based on an average cost of a policeman calculated by the RCMP. The average cost being used at the present time is $47,500 per member. This average cost includes salaries, maintenance and operations. All other costs are borne by the municipality. The following schedule is the current contract rate:

	Cost borne by municipality
April '82 - March '83	57%
April '83 - March '84	59%
April '84 - March '85	61%
April '85 - March '86	63%

Maximum at the present time is 75%

Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 indicate the criminal activity in the area for the past four years. In all three areas, over fifty percent of the crimes relate to property types. There has not been a significant change in the statistics in the last four years. This supports the information provided to us, that in small detachments there are generally no significant changes in crimes from year to year.

The 1982 survey results indicated that 66% of the respondents were satisfied with the current law enforcement. Boyle had the highest level of satisfaction, 76%, of the three municipalities. Only 18% of those surveyed were neutral as to law enforcement. Individuals that were dissatisfied with the current law enforcement practices were dissatisfied because they felt that the courts were too lenient. This area is not under the control of the RCMP or the municipality.

6.1.1 RCMP In 1986 With and Without Athabasca University

From looking at the projected population with the University, the RCMP felt that the impact would be insignificant. The only area which probably would be affected besides traffic violations would most likely be property offences. This is a white collar work force. Therefore more white collar types of crimes would be expected. The large construction work forces projected from 1982 to 1985 will probably result in an increase in criminal activity during this time period.

The major contributing factor to the minimal affect of the University is that it is a correspondence university - no students attend classes on campus. As the influx of people, as a direct result of the University, is primarily a professional work force, no significant increase in criminal activity is expected in the long term. If it were a live-in university more impact would be felt because of the student population.

Without the University no significant changes are expected. Looking at the profile of the past crime statistics no major changes have occurred. It is not expected that this trend will change.

6.2 COURTS

Provincial court is held in both Athabasca and Boyle. Athabasca has court sessions once a week and Boyle twice a month. Athabasca also has family and juvenile sessions once a month. The frequency of court sessions in a community is determined by the caseload in the area. The Alberta Attorney General Department considers any case which has not been heard within six weeks of the original date for hearing to constitute a backlog. At the present time there is a backlog of cases at both Athabasca and Boyle. For the year ended September 1980 Boyle court heard 617 cases and Athabasca heard 652 cases. The court facilities in Athabasca are being improved and expanded. Once completed the facilities will have double the capacity.

The existing system satisfied 36% of the survey respondents with an additional 33% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Boyle again had a larger satisfied group, 51%, than the total area. The survey indicated that law enforcement would appear to have a higher profile than the court system. This can partially be explained by the higher visibility of RCMP activity than that of the courts. More people would come in contact with the RCMP to give an opinion on their satisfaction with the service than they would with the court system.

6.2.1 1986 Court System

An increase in the number of court sessions held in either Athabasca or Boyle will be a function of the number of cases to be heard. With the University, some increases in crime are expected particularly between 1982 and 1985 when the construction work forces will be large. This implies that the court caseload will probably increase. As there is currently is a backlog of cases in both Athabasca and Boyle, an increase in the number of court sessions will be required.

Without the University increases in criminal activity are not expected. However, as there currently is a backlog of court cases an increase in the number of court sessions appears to be required.

7.0 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

7.1 TOWN OF ATHABASCA

7.1.1 Water Treatment Plant

The recently completed plant renovations allow the plant to effectively service a population of 3,500 persons. The plant has two pumps each with a capacity of 400 imperial gallons per minute at an operating pressure of 95 pounds per square inch.

7.1.2 Water Supply and Storage Facilities

Except for concerns about selected design aspects (single lines instead of looped lines) the system currently supplying the Town is considered to be adequate. Recently, expansion of the system has been undertaken to supply the East Hill area. This has included the development of new pumping and storage capacity which will provide assistance to all areas of the Town. This system is designed to serve a population of 3,500 in the Town, including the East Hill.

The West Hill, where the University is to be located, will require some additional capacity. As soon as University construction begins, this capacity will be augmented.

7.1.3 Comparison of "With" and "Without" the University Water Supply

The Town was rapidly approaching the point where construction of new water supply facilities were necessary, without the move of the University. The construction of new facilities for the East Hill location was probably accelerated by a year, as a result of the decision to move Athabasca University to Athabasca. As a result, the 1986 situation with the University and without the University are projected to be virtually identical, except for the addition of lines to service the new residential and University developments. Without the University, the system probably would have been adequate to the year 2000. With the University, the need for additional capacity should be explored in the early 1990's.

7.1.4 Sewage

The existing system has a capacity to handle a population of 2,100. This capacity is sufficiently close to the existing population that plans were put in place to upgrade it to handle a population of 4,500 under current regulations of Alberta Environment. Work is expected to begin shortly. The residential development proposed for the East Hill and the University site on the west will be accommodated by this new development.

7.1.5 Comparison of 1986 Sewage Treatment Requirements, With and Without the University

Expansion of system capacity to handle new growth would have been necessary with or without the University's move. With the move, we project a Town population of 3,000 by

1990. Additional capacity may be necessary at the end of the next decade to accommodate projected growth. Without the University we believe that the current expansion would accommodate the Town's needs to the year 2000.

7.1.6 Fire

The Town has a volunteer fire department with 16 volunteers. The fire department has two fire trucks. The trucks were built in 1979 and 1957. They have a capacity of 500 gallons each and can be hooked up to hydrants in Athabasca or Boyle. Plans have been made to buy a third truck in 1983 and to build a new fire hall in 1985.

7.1.7 Fire Services in 1986, With and Without the University

The current expansion of services planned by the Town should prove adequate to meet the needs of the projected population with the University. Since the University will become the largest building complex in the Community, a special effort will have to be made to ensure that the fire department has a full briefing and ready access to the new building. The University is not likely to cause the special concerns about fire prevention that frequently surround an industrial development.

7.2 BOYLE

7.2.1 Water

In 1981, new pump house facilities were completed. Two new pumps have been installed, each with a capacity of 250 gallons per minute. All water lines (mains) are 6' in diameter. This system is adequate to serve 1,500 people.

The current system cannot serve the area above the 2,130 foot contour, because of the location and height of the existing tower and the contours of the area. Plans are underway for the creation of a new independent network, to serve the area above the 2,130 foot contour. The Village gets its water from Skeleton Lake.

7.2.2 Sewage

The major sewer mains in Boyle were replaced in 1981 and an extension of the mains to a new residential area took place. The systems (lagoons and distribution network) are now designed to handle a population of 1,500.

7.2.3 Sewage and Water Systems in Boyle: 1986 With and Without the University

The major upgrading of both systems that took place in 1981, has put both the sewer and water systems in a position of being able to serve a population of 1,500. We do not expect Boyle to reach this size under either "with" or "without" University scenarios.

7.2.4 Fire

The Village of Boyle has a fire department with 12 volunteers. The Village owns a 1979 truck with a 700 gallon capacity and the ability for hydrant hook-up.

7.2.5 Fire Services in 1986, With and Without the University.

The growth expected in Boyle as a result of the University move will not have a significant impact on the fire department.

7.3 FIRE SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY OF ATHABASCA

7.3.1 Current Services

The County of Athabasca has made arrangements to provide services to many areas of the County on its own and also has contract agreements with the Town of Athabasca and the Village of Boyle. The following is a summary description of the current situation.

- Area within 24 km. of Athabasca is covered by the Town's 1957 fire truck
- Boyle area covered by 1000 gallon County truck (1980) based in Boyle
- Grassland area covered by volunteer department with 14 volunteers and a 1000 gallon truck (1980)
- Colinton Area covered by a volunteer department with 20 volunteers and a 1000 gallon truck (1976)
- Rochester Area covered by a volunteer department with 12 volunteers and a 1000 gallon (1975) truck
- Richmond Park area covered by a 1953 truck with a 1000 gallon capacity. A volunteer department is being formed.

In addition to the area coverage identified above, the County shop in Athabasca has two 1,200 gallon capacity pumpers used for Spring brush fires, access to 2-3 doser cats for fighting brush fires and 50 backpacks containing shovels and handpumps.

On occasion ratepayers use their own firefighting systems to put out fires and where necessary to assist the County.

7.3.2 Fire Services in the County in 1986, "With and "Without" Athabasca University.

Figure 3, opposite page 2-9, presents the distribution of population around the Town of Athabasca, "with" and "without" Athabasca University. It shows that a major portion of the impact is expected to occur in the County, particularly in the area within a 24 kilometer radius. The new equipment and facilities planned for the Town should also be used to augment service to the area in the County which will experience the major impact from the University. Of particular importance will be service to Baptiste Lake and Island Lake.

7.4 SATISFACTION WITH MUNICIPAL SERVICES: SEWER, WATER AND FIRE

Respondents to the the 1982 Survey were asked to rate their municipal services, indicating their degree of satisfaction and their reason for dissatisfaction if any.

Town of Athabasca residents were very satisfied with sewer, water and fire service. Only 10-20 residents indicated any degree of dissatisfaction with these three services while, approximately 120 indicated they were very or somewhat satisfied.

In Boyle, water and sewer generated 8 and 3 respondents, respectively who were dissatisfied while approximately 30 respondents were satisfied with all three services.

In the County, fire is the only relevant service to be included since water and sewer is supplied by each residence. For fire service, some 53 respondents were dissatisfied compared to 253 who were satisfied. This suggests approximately 20% dissatisfied with fire service in the County, compared to 10% in the Town.

7.4.1 Reason for Dissatisfaction

In the Town, residents were unhappy with water supply because there were too many cut-offs. In Boyle, shortages and cut-offs were the major reasons for dissatisfaction. Boyle residents expressed no dissatisfaction with their sewer system, perhaps because it has recently been modernized. Similarly, Town residents did not indicate reasons for dissatisfaction with their sewer system.

A small percentage of residents (10-20%) in all three municipalities, were dissatisfied with fire service.

Respondents suggested problems with fire service in the County were related to skill levels and organization. The vast majority of respondents were satisfied with fire service. As noted in the description of equipment above, 6 of the 8 trucks operated by the County have been purchased since 1975. All volunteers in all three municipalities are required to undergo training.

8. ACCOMMODATION

In order to begin to estimate what the future accommodation requirements for the municipalities will be, an understanding of the existing stock, vacancy rates, serviced land availability and projected populations is required.

8.1 ATHABASCA

Table 8.1 indicates that Athabasca has had greater increases in multiple-family dwellings than in single-detached dwellings as evidenced by the percentage distribution of housing types. This is similar to trends in other areas where multiple-family housing has become a more common dwelling unit, due to its affordability.

According to the 1980 census conducted by the Town of Athabasca the vacancy rate for all dwelling types was approximately 2%. This is a very low vacancy rate resulting in very little flexibility to meet increases in demand for accommodation. Future requirements will then have to be met from new housing stock.

New housing stock can only be provided if serviced land is available for willing developers. In 1976 a new subdivision developed by Alberta Housing Corporation was available. This development provided 65 residential lots which included 26 mobile home lots at an average cost of approximately $6,500. From 1980 until the present time no serviced lots have been made available which has greatly restricted any new residential construction. At the present time Alberta Housing Corporation is developing a new subdivision, Cornwall Place. Cornwall Place will provide the following accommodation:

Type	Lots	Units
Single family	120	120
Multiple family	2	108
Duplex	10	10
Mobile Home	0	0
	132	238

Two multiple-family developments will include an estimated 60 and 48 units respectively. The total number of potential new units, once completely developed, will be 238. A firm sale price has not yet been set for these lots, but is estimated that it will be in the range of $22,000 to $28,000. Some of these lots should be available by the end of the 1982 summer and the full subdivision is expected to be serviced by year-end 1982. Alberta Housing Corporation has an additional quarter section of land which has not been serviced and at the present time, no plans have been made to develop this land.

A second smaller subdivision, Liknes, is being developed which will provide 20 serviced lots to the Town. Work has not begun on servicing the lots but plans are underway. The Liknes subdivision is located in the south-west portion of the Town. These will all be single-family lots.

The survey respondents' accommodation type has been added to Table 8.1. The distribution is similar to the stock in 1980. The "other" housing type identified by respondents may be basement suites or the nurses' residence. Of 172 respondents, 60% owned their dwelling units and 40% rented. One-person households tended to live in a single-family accommodation or duplexes. Of the four-person households, 25% lived in mobile homes.

Only 16% of the survey respondents indicated an interest in community housing. A relationship between family size and interest in community housing was not found.

8.1.1 1986 Requirements

Without the relocation of Athabasca University to the Town, our population projections assumed no growth for the Town between 1981 and 1991. In terms of housing this implies additions to the housing stock are only likely to be for replacement of existing stock. With no population growth it was not projected that an apartment complex could be developed and occupied by the existing or projected population. The Alberta Housing Corporation development should provide sufficient land for new housing stock in the Town through to the year 2000, if no major local or regional developments occur.

With the relocation of Athabasca University an increase in population is expected. The assumption used to project the number of dwelling units required was an average 2.9 individuals per unit, with 66% single-family, 11% apartment and the balance in "other". Table 8.2 indicates the number of dwelling units expected to be required each year in the Town of Athabasca. All of this is in addition to the 1986 requirements without the University.

Excluding 1982, the following summarizes the projected units required to 1986.

Accommodation Type	Units	Available	Surplus (Deficit)
Single Family	192	140	(52)
Apartment/Multiple Family	32	108	76
Other	67	10	(57)
	291	258	(33)

From these projections the Town of Athabasca could and up with a shortage of about 33 dwelling units by 1986 if no further subdivisions are approved.

In the early stages of the University relocation a high demand may exist for rental accommodation. This may be the result of two factors. With the projected number of dwelling units required, a family may require temporary accommodation until its home is completed. The second factor may be, an employee who relocates from Edmonton may wish to rent accommodation until he/she decides whether to stay permanently in Athabasca or seek employment elsewhere. These two factors may result in both a short and longer term demand for rental units. At the present time there is very little rental accommodation available in the Area. Cornwall Place has the capacity for two multi-family complexes. However, with the current interest rates a developer may not find it financially feasible to construct an apartment complex which would have reasonable monthly rent. Mobile homes in the County are a possible alternative but acceptance of this dwelling type by the incoming population is probably low.

8.2 BOYLE

Table 8.3 indicates that Boyle has a very high proportion of single-detached units (90%). Depending upon house prices and the type of tenancy of the existing single-detached units, Boyle may not be able to handle a temporary population or a population which cannot afford to purchase houses.

At the present time, there are 16 vacant lots serviced to the property line. The price range for these lots is from $9,100 to $13,000, one half the Athabasca price. Alberta Housing Corporation (AHC) has a small parcel of land which could be developed into about 20 lots. The Village of Boyle Council has requested that AHC service the land. AHC is looking at the technical aspects and the prospects look promising at this time. If development begins, the lots should be ready by year-end 1982.

The survey respondents' type of accommodation has been added to Table 8.3. The results support the gas records distribution which gives confidence to the numbers, in light of the fact that no inventory has been taken in the Village. Of the respondents who completed the question, 79% owned their dwellings and 21% rented. No relationship was found between family size and type of accommodation. In all cases, 66% of the households lived in single-family dwellings. This is to be expected given the housing mix currently available in Boyle. Only 20.4% of the respondents indicated an interest in community housing with 60% of these respondents being one and two-person families. This may be a function of the lack of selection of housing types in Boyle.

8.2.1 1986 Requirements

Without any major developments the population increase projected and the corresponding number of units required are presented in Table 8.4.

Boyle currently has 16 serviced lots available which would meet the demand until sometime during 1984, when additional lots will be required. If Alberta Housing Corporation develops their land, an additional 20 lots would be available. This would then meet the demand until 1986, at which time additional serviced land would be required.

Revising Table 8.4 to include the relocation of Athabasca University to Athabasca, the units required would be as indicated in Table 8.5. From 1982 to 1986 a total of 49 dwelling units may be required in Boyle. At present there are 16 available lots. The Alberta Housing Corporation lots are projected to be required late in 1983. The projected shortage is 13 lots. Depending on the vacancy rate in Boyle, additional serviced lots may be required in late 1984.

8.3 COUNTY OF ATHABASCA[1]

Residential accommodation in the County gives the opportunity for individuals to select country residential living. The major problem with too much rural residential development is the negative affects on agriculture. Some of these affects on agriculture are as follows: the price of land is driven up; a loss of agricultural land occurs; proximity of incompatible rural residential and agricultural uses and the potential breakdown of the agriculture fabric in the area. Rural residential subdivisions also can be very expensive for a municipality to service, often costing more than what will be received in tax revenues.

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[1] Information presented here comes from County of Athabasca, Background Paper #2, General Municipal Plan Committee, May 1981.

The majority of multi-lot rural residential development has traditionally been in the the area of the lakes.

This rural residential development is basically oriented towards the seasonal, water-based recreation activities and "second home" pursuits.

Other multi-lot country residential subdivisions which are not based upon lake-oriented recreation have dominated developments in recent years. These types of developments started to occur in the mid-'70's. Approximately 194 lots are located in the Rochester area and 162 lots between Colinton and Athabasca.

Development of single-lot residential subdivisions and farmsteads has occurred fairly consistently. Since 1976 an average of 18 single rural residential lots have been created each year.

One mobile home park exists in the County at the present time. It is located about 1 km southeast of the Town of Athabasca. This park has 48 stalls of which approximately half are vacant.

At the present time in addition to the rural residential developments outlined above a number of recreation based residential lots are available.

TABLE 8.6: AVAILABILITY OF RECREATION BASED RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN THE COUNTY

Location	% Vacant	Estimated No. of Lots
Baptiste Lake	33	200
Island Lake	28	108
Skeleton Lake	37	188
Crooked, Amisk, North Buck Lakes	70	190
		686

Source: General Municipal Plan Committee, County of Athabasca, May 1981

In addition, two multi-lot country residential subdivisions have been approved 5 km south of the Town of Athabasca. These two subdivisions will provide approximately 110 lots once they are completed and serviced to County standards.

Table 8.7 presents the type of accommodation in the County from the survey. This is the only indication of the current housing mix that was available at the time of writing.

The predominant accommodation types are single family and mobile home. This is to be expected in the County as it is predominantly rural. Of the respondents from the County 65% indicated they lived on a farm, with 96% owning their accommodation. The County had the highest lack of interest in community housing, with 81% indicating they would not be interested.

8.3.1 1986 Requirements

Table 8.9 indicates the number of dwelling units which would be required in the County with or without Athabasca University.

Without the development of Athabasca University there is likely to be sufficient supply of rural residential lots to the year 2000. With Athabasca University, the demand is projected at 171 lots to 1986. Currently supply exists for this demand. It is not likely that before 1991 additional lots will be required. However, the demand for rural residential lots is expected to be in close proximity to the Town of Athabasca. If the current rural residential lots are too far from the Town they may not be a viable alternative to the individual wishing to live in a rural residential setting. This may result in additional land being converted into rural residential lots.

8.4 CONTRACTORS AND TRADES AVAILABILITY

At the present time there are four licensed contractors in Athabasca who build houses. With the number of new units expected to be required with the development of the University, the contractors in the area will not be able to meet the demand.

There will be a greater shortage of local trades personnel. There are currently three electrical companies, two plumbing outfits, two sheet metal firms and one drywaller. These firms definitely cannot meet the demand in the construction time frame anticipated.

As the area is close to Edmonton, contractors and trade personnel will be required from there to meet the demand.

Without the University no major residential developments are expected. The existing local supply would have been sufficient to meet the demand.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Social services are primarily delivered by two Athabasca based agencies: Family and Community Support Services and Alberta Social Services and Community Health. The discussion on social services is divided between these two agencies.

9.2 ALBERTA SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

9.2.1 Background

The primary responsibilty of the provincial Social Services And Community Health office in Athabasca is to deal with the problems of families and individuals who are in need of social assistance. People who approach the Athabasca office tend to have problems which require financial assistance (for families or individuals) because they are unable to work, unable to support their children or experience problems because they are mentally or physically disadvantaged. In addition issues related to child support including maintenance, adoption, and other issues dealt with in family court are handled by the Department.

Currently there are five paid workers and three clerical staff working out of the Athabasca office, covering Calling Lake, Smith and the Greater County of Athabasca Area.

The total caseloads carried by the office has varied from a high of 192 in February 1982 to a low of 119 in August 1981. Individuals involved in the delivery of the service report that the basic caseload cycle is associated with the upturns and downturns of the economy. Thus, the low caseload in August of 1981 was associated with the end of a period of prosperity and the February of 1982 numbers represent the beginning of a very significant downturn.

The data does indicate that there is a seasonal trend in the caseload with July caseloads being generally 80% to 90% of February caseloads. In addition, several caseload areas appear to be increasing in importance. These include disability related cases and cases for individuals who are classified as "employable".

Analysis of the office caseload and other interviews indicate that child welfare is becoming an increasing area of importance in the office while juvenile problems are minimal.

Except for the cyclical impact of the economy on the caseload, there have been few other significant changes in recent years.

9.2.2 Alberta Social Services and Community Health Programming - 1986 With and Without Athabasca University.

Except for the ongoing evolution of the caseload as decribed above, no significant changes were expected without Athabasca University. There have been on-going discussions of the need to relocate into new premises and that would have continued without the Unviersity.

With the University several significant changes can be expected to take place. First of all, the office would expect to have an increased reservoir of relevant professional services available because of the larger population base. As a result, the office might be able to provide a better set of services than that currently available in areas such as Psychiatric and Family Care Counselling.

The young university population would likely contribute to increased caseloads in child and juvenile related services.

The pressure of a large construction work force might lead to a need for social assistance from a "shadow population" looking for work. This would be primarily short term assistance but could significantly increase the office workload. It appears that the office will need at least, one additional staff member to cope with the workload with the University. The peak workload is expected to occur during the period between the Spring of 1984 and the Summer of 1985.

9.3 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

9.3.1 Background

The F.C.S.S. program started in the Athabasca area in 1968. While the Alberta Social Services and Community Health program provides assistance for families and individuals in crisis, the F.C.S.S. program focuses on preventative social services. The program is generally directed at enriching the lives of healthy and happy people in the community. It does this by becoming actively involved in social issues of importance in the community. Ideally, such issues are identified, action is initiated by F.C.S.S. and subsequently the activity is taken over and run by the community at large. The organization is not generally involved in crisis intervention and does not provide financial assistance to individuals.

Presently F.C.S.S. has four professionals and one secretary involved in delivering services to the Greater County of Athabasca Area and Calling Lake (see Appendix V for service area).

Programs undertaken can normally be grouped under three headings.

a) Personal Growth
   - Includes areas such as "Mothers Day Out",
   - Senior Citizens Clubs and Playschools;

b) Homemaker
   - Includes areas such a "Handiman Service",
   - Homemaking assistance for seniors and assistance to the handicapped.

c) Life Skills
   - Includes the running of life skills courses and enrichment seminars.

A number of other initiatives have been undertaken by the Director before being adopted by the community at large.

9.3.2 Family and Community Support Services Programming-1986 With and Without Athabasca University.

The increasing population and the growth in the young work force population with the University will contribute to a changing role for F.C.S.S. This will likely lead to an increased emphasis on the personal growth area and a need to play a role in assisting the community develop and work together, ensuring that the newcomers are not isolated from the community at large. This becomes a real community development challenge which F.C.S.S. could undertake. At the same time, the office will have to ensure that groups like the elderly are not ignored as the community increasingly focuses on issues raised by the coming of the University.

10. AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND TRADE

10.1 RETAIL AND SERVICE TRADE

Appendix IV contains a listing of retail establishments in the Town of Athabasca and the Village of Boyle. Athabasca covers a trading area which takes in an estimated population of approximately 10,000, while Boyle covers a population of approximately 5,000. As the listing indicates, the Town of Athabasca has a wide variety of retail establishments and other businesses. Boyle residents have a much smaller number of establishments, but they do have the basics.

In 1978 the Town of Athabasca had 40 retail outlets and 25 service outlets. The receipts of these outlets was $18,079,000 and $2,781,000 respectively. There were 7 manufacturing establishments with an estimated value of shipments of $1,994,000.

Boyle had a total of 24 outlets, 18 in the retail trade and 6 in the service trade. Retail receipts were $5,286,000 and service receipts were $715,000. The County of Athabasca had a total of 14 retail outlets with receipts of $3,085,000. Service outlets numbered 6 with receipts of $424,000. These statistics further support the claim that the Town of Athabasca is the major centre in the County.[1]

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[1] Alberta Retail Trade and Service Statistics, 1978. Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

The County of Athabasca has limited commercial development. Commercial developments exist primarily in the rural hamlet centres and consist of the necessities (food, gas station, post office). However, as there is no licensing requirements an exact inventory is not available. Community residents note that there are a number of small service establishments, in the County, operating from residences. In addition there is evidence of industry locating in the County (wood truss manufacturing).

10.2 1986 RETAIL CONFIGURATION

With a review of the existing retail configuration and comparison to the service area requirements of retail establishments, we can begin to identify business opportunities that will exist with an expanded population base. At the same time we expect the modification/rationalization of existing retailing.

In general we expect the 1986 emphasis should be on improved quality, variety and service in the retail area. In order to do this we expect a significant amount of reorganization in part prompted by the new mall, if and when it is constructed.

Without the expansion of the population with the arrival of Athabasca University, significant changes would not likely occur. However, with the University expansion, some of the above market opportunities will be filled by new store openings or by existing stores repositioning themselves in the marketplace.

The 60,000 sq. ft. Gross Leasable Area mall proposed for Athabasca would more than satisfy any additional demand for space for stores selling food or Department Store Type Merchandise (DSTM) if it were to be built. Assuming 40,000 sq. ft. (Gross Leasable Area) of the new mall went into DSTM, the stores locating in the mall would more than likely need over 3,000 people in their service area making all their DSTM purchases in the new mall. If 20,000 sq. ft. (Gross Leasable Area) of the new mall went into convenience and supermarket food, these stores would also need in excess of 3,000 people in their market area, purchasing all their food (excluding restaurants) in the mall.[1] The new mall, if developed should more than accommodate any needed retail expansion resulting from the University.

Without the University the mall expansion would only be successful if:

1. a significant number of existing establishments reduced their sales levels;
2. significant areas of the mall were occupied by service establishments (beauty, lawyer, doctor, real estate, etc.); and
3. retail "leakage" to Edmonton was significantly reduced.

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[1] The estimates of service area required are based on assumption about average sales level per square foot for DSTM and Food establishments and average expenditure per capita for Food and DSTM for Alberta.

10.3 OTHER SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

The arrival of the University should lead to the development of a number of local opportunities to provide services to the University. The opportunities might include building maintenance and short-term contracts for temporary help. These opportunities would more than likely not exist without the University.

10.4 INDUSTRIES

In terms of the three municipalities very little industrial development has taken place up to this point in time. The region itself is in the northern area of the agricultural belt. Any industrial development which has occurred has been in relation to development of the natural resource base.

The Town of Athabasca has an industrial area for development. This area has 85 lots registered of which 17 are totally serviced at the present time. The Village of Boyle does not have any serviced industrial land available at the present time. All of the land which could be used in Boyle for industrial purposes is privately owned and has not been subdivided or serviced.

a) Natural Gas

The County has extensive natural gas reserves and approximately 75% of the marketable reserves are available for production. With the existing development, the area is well established with respect to existing production facilities.

b) Oil and Petroleum

The County has very little in terms of oil resources. Heavy oil sands are located in the Wabasca Desmarais area. If these were to be developed, the County, Town and Village could expect some major industrial and commercial development.

c) Forestry

Pelican Mills has a planer mill located at Boyle but this is the only forest related industry in the area. The County is located in an area where no quotas exist and reforestation is not a high priority. There has been discussions of a Kraft Pulp Mill locating in the Athabasca or Lac La Biche area. If one were located in the area the numbers employed would be in the order of 300 mill workers and 400-500 workers in forestry operations.

d) Coal

No commercial coal extraction is taking place in the County. The County has no significant coal deposits which could be developed.

e) Peat

Peat extraction is a possibility, depending on the economics of such an operation. About 20% of County land is covered by muskeg and peat deposits. If a plant were economically and technically feasible a peat industry could possibly be developed.

f) Agricultural Industry

Development in this area has been limited to grain elevators and an abattoir operation at Colinton. To allow for further development, a number of things must occur: population growth, better market conditions and growth in the agricultural production. There has been an increase in services to this industry with the development in Boyle of an auction mart, seed cleaning plant and feed plant.

The Federal Government has undertaken a railway rehabilitation program for upgrading lines that are used for grain hauling which have not been maintained. As a result the C.N.R. has been upgrading the line at Athabasca. In discussion with the C.N.R., they have no current plans to extend the line across the river.

The trend has been for an increase in the size of farming operations and a decrease in farm population. The following table estimates the type of farming operations in the County.

TABLE 10.1: TYPE OF FARMING OPERATIONS

Type	%
Solely Grain	5
Solely Livestock	2
Mixed Farming	90
Miscellaneous	3

Source: County Agricultural Representative, Alberta Agriculture, 1982

Farmed agricultural land has been used for forage crops, cereal grains, oilseeds and summer fallow. Table 10.2, on the page opposite, presents the usage of farmed land in the County from 1976. Yearly fluctuations in the farmland usage probably reflects changes in market demand. Barley has traditionally had the largest seeded acreage.

Between 1976 and the present time, 162 eighty acre parcels have been developed in the County. These parcels have split the farmland into much smaller units and as a result they tend not to be used for agricultural purposes beause they are too small to be a viable operation. Municipal annexation by the Town of Athabasca and the Village of Boyle has taken 1,400 acres of land from the County since 1971. Multi-lot subdivisions have also been created in the County using up approximately 2,212 acres (1,106 lots). These three events have resulted in a total loss, to the County, of about 16,600 acres of potential farmland.

The County is currently trying to deal with the split of land into smaller parcels in the General Municipal Plan.

10.5 AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY IN 1986 WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

The trend to consolidation of farming operations is expected to continue in the County. From the survey, 65% of the respondents lived on a farm. This indicates that the County has a strong agricultural base.

Without any major developments in the County the projected number of dwelling units required would be about 65. If this was all assumed to be rural residential, at an average size of 2 acres per unit, the land required would be 130 acres. If this were to come from current farmland the impact on farming operations would be minimal.

With the Athabasca University the projected dwelling unit requirements could be 171 units. This would result in 342 acres being required. If this were to come from the 555,000 acres currently farmed (see Table 10.2) the loss of usable farmland would be less than 1%. In terms of loss of farmland a significant impact is not expected.

Total land area of the County is 1,065,920 acres, and only 30% of this area is assessed as arable agricultural land. The majority of the County's population is involved in farm operations. However, off-farm employment is very high. Approximately 40-60% of farmers have employment in other areas.

10.6 TOURISM

The study Area contains 150 fixed roof accommodation units. The largest facility has 30 units; the smallest 10. Only two facilities have showers.

Industry and Agriculture data from County of Athabasca Background Paper #4 and #1, General Municipal Plan Committee, September 1981.

There are 606 private and public camping spaces within and in the vicinity of the Study Area. The campsites and fixed accommodation units are as follows:

FIXED ACCOMMODATION	NUMBER OF UNITS
Athabasca Inn	27
Athabasca Lodge Motel	22
Colinton Motel	10
Hillside Spring Motel	17
Union Hotel	36
Boyle Motor Lodge	38
TOTAL	150

Source: Travel Alberta, 1981 Visitors Accommodation Guide.

CAMPSITE	OPERATOR	NUMBER OF UNITS
Lawrence Lake	Alberta Forestry	23
Rochester	Alberta Transportation	7
Boyle	Alberta Transportation	9
Skeleton Lake	Private	200
Calling Lake	Provincial Park	27
Cross Lake	Provincial Park	80
Long Lake	Provincial Park	260
	TOTAL	606

Source: Alberta Provincial Parks User Statistics, 1980 and Travel Alberta, 1981 Visitors Accommodation Guide.

Additionally, Provincial Parks and fixed-roof accommodation facilities are provided for the tourist at Lac Lac Biche (about 95 km or 1 hour drive from the Study Area) and Lesser Slave Lake (about 150 km or 1.5 hour drive from the Study Area).

The Study Area also has a large number of seasonal homes (especially Baptiste Lake and Skeleton Lake and Calling Lake) that are owned by tourists (primarily from Edmonton). However, there are also a large number of seasonal home lots still available in the Study Area.

The Study Area has a wide variety of natural resources that draw primarily regional tourists (e.g. Edmontonians). These include water activities (boating, swimming, fishing), hunting, trail activities (e.g. Trails North Foundation, XC Skiing), winter activities such as snowmobiling. Unfortunately use statistics for a tourism facilities other than Provincial Parks are not available (Provincial Park statistics are presented in Sector 5, Leisure Services).

Without University

Without the University, tourism in the area will likely increase at a moderate rate. The Tourism Destination Program initiated by Travel Alberta for this area may identify tourism opportunities and increase use to the area. However, without a concerted tourism effort use and the development of facilities will likely not occur.

With University

It is unlikely that the University will create extra demands on the tourism base other than than noted in Sector 5 Recreation. The largest impact may occur with friends and relatives of those moving to the area visiting for weekends or holidays. It is unlikely that this increase will place great pressures on the existing tourism infrastructure such that more development would be required.

The University will likely create extra business for the fixed-roof accommodation industry (i.e. business visitors to the Univesity). However, it is expected that this will not be a major impact since most of this activity will be limited to one day or less business meetings.

11. SPIRITUAL SERVICES

11.1 CURRENT SITUATION

The two most common religious affiliations identified by the survey respondents were Protestant (43.5%) and Catholic (27.5%). Only 7.2% indicated they had no affiliations and 11.8% indicated some other affiliations. The other affiliations identified were Moslem, Hindu, Mennonite, Humanitarian, Brethren, etc. A wide variety of "other" affiliations exist in the area. Boyle had a much higher Catholic affiliation than either the Town or the County. Of the Boyle respondents, 38.8% indicated they were Catholic. This coincides with the high proportion of Ukrainians in the Boyle area as mentioned in Section 2.

Both the Town of Athabasca and the Village of Boyle had a high proportion of respondents who indicated regular attendance at Church services compared to the County. Both Boyle and the Town had approximately 40% regular attenders and the County had only 29%. However, the County had a very high proportion of special occasion attenders, 44%, compared to the other two municipalities. When these two facts are considered together, a possible explanation for the County differences may be the distance required for an individual in the County to travel in order to attend services compared to someone in Athabasca or Boyle. As a result, County residents tend to go to services for special occasions.

Spiritual/religious needs were being met by the existing facilities for 83% of the respondents. Only 4.5% indicated they had needs which currently were not being served. The needs identified were highly individualized. Very few were duplicated by other respondents. The needs identified were as follows: "more visits from priests"; "no church in our denomination"; "no religious values in schools"; "no separate school". As can be seen, these are very personalized comments.

A brief discussion of some selected religious establishment in the area follows:

> United Church of Canada, Athabasca - This church was established in the early 1900's. The existing building was constructed in 1913 and as such, part of the future plans are to rejuvinate the building. The major programs are weekly Bible Study and the United Church Women's Group. The number of parishioners in 1971 was 307, 316 in 1976 and 356 in 1981.
>
> Lutheran Church, Athabasca - Up until three years ago a minister came from Edmonton to conduct services. Now they have a local minister. They use the Anglican Church to hold their services and have no plans to own their own building. The minister also conducts weekly services in Ellscott and bi-monthly services in Thorhild. In 1971 there was 40 parishoners, 45 in 1976 and 40 in 1981.
>
> St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Athabasca - This Church was established in 1906. They own their Church which seats approximately 300. The priest also holds weekly services in Colinton. The major programs are weekly Bible Study, Catholic Women's League and Knights of Columbus. Their future plans are to establish a Separate School System. There is no record of the number of parishioners but in 1981 they served approximately 200 families.
>
> Apostolic Full Gospel Church Athabasca - This Church was established about 30 years ago. They are currently building a new facility which is to be completed in August. The Church has two youth groups, four home Bible Study groups and Women's Ministries.

Athabasca Missionary Church, Athabasca - This Church was established 26 years ago. The minister also conducts a service once a month in Calling Lake, at the Parkland Nursing Home and Pleasant Valley Lodge. The Church owns its facilities but has plans to expand the seating capacity to 110 in 1982 and to approximately 200 within the next two years. The Church holds weekly Bible Study groups, twice a month youth fellowship meetings, Vacation Bible School, annual family campout weekend at Baptiste Lake and bi-monthly women's group meetings. In 1971 there were 67 parishioners, 73 in 1976 and 83 in 1981.

All Saint's Anglican Church, Athabasca - Established in the community in 1869 and the first building was constructed in 1907. This minister conducts weekly services in Colinton and South Athabasca and bi-monthly services in Perryvale. The plans for future programs are as follows: pre-teen and early teen youth program; elderly visiting teams for worship and visitation both in the senior citizens' lodges and at home; and increase to three ministers in the area so Colinton, Perryvale and South Athabasca have a minister. In 1971 and 1976 there were an estimated 150 families as members. In 1981 there were 60 active families and 150 families in total.

Bethel Full Gospel Church, Boyle - This Church was established in the early 1940's. They built a Church in the country but the facility has outdated heating and no power so services are held in the Boyle School. The major programs of this group are Sunday School, Bible Study and an annual spring teen field trip. There are no registered memberships, so number of members is unknown.

Bethel Gospel Hall, Boyle - They opened their own facility in about 1957. Programs include Sunday School and weekly Bible Study. No record has been kept as to number of parishioners.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, Boyle - Established in the community in the 1930's. Constructed own facility in about 1950. Major programs include a Christmas program and a youth rally twice a year. In 1971 there were 45 members, 40 in 1976 and 35 in 1981.

St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church, Boyle - Began in the community in 1951 or 1952 and facilities were built in 1954. They have a resident priest. Their programs include adult religious instruction and a Knights of Columbus charter. Between 1971 and 1981 they have had a membership base of 100 families.

St. Paul's Anglican Church, Boyle - This Church began 52 years ago and they own their existing facility. They do not have a resident minister and as a result only have weekly services. There is no record of membership.

Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Boyle - This group own their facilities and began in the community in 1940. The priest comes from Edmonton once a month to conduct services. In 1981 there were 33 parishioners, no change from 1976.

Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Boyle - Began in community in 1946. They currently only hold church services. The future issue is to find a priest to conduct services. They are having increasing difficulty in finding a priest to conduct services. Membership in 1971 was between 30 and 35 and in 1981 between 25 and 30.

From the above narrative most Churches have Bible Study Groups. There also does not appear to have been major changes in the number of parishioners for the Churches which have kept records. All clergy who are members of the Athabasca Ministerial Association take turns being Chaplan at the hospital for one week.

11.2 1986 WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

Without major developments, no major changes to the current inventory of facilities or number of parishioners is expected. No major changes occured between 1971 and 1981, and this is expected to continue to 1986.

With the relocation of Athabasca University a significant number of people will move into the area. This implies that the Churches could experience an increase in membership. This increase may not occur as soon as the University staff arrives. Individuals in rural communities tend to have more of an affiliation with a Church than individuals in urban areas do. As we have no information on the religious habits or affiliations of the incoming population it is not possible to indicate which establishments will be impacted or how. However, initially in-migrants may not use the facilities but over time they might be expected to develop habits similar to local residents.

12. TRANSPORTATION

Athabasca has a community airport, Athabasca Municipal, located approximately 5 km from the Town. The runway is 914 meters long and all-weather facilities exist. There is no scheduled air service. Air service is provided via charters through Alberta Central Airways.

Rail service is provided by Canadian National Railways on an as-and-when required basis for Athabasca. Freight service only is available, but not on a scheduled basis. Boyle receives scheduled freight service twice a week by the C.N.R.

Passenger bus transportation is provided by Greyhound on a regular basis in both Athabasca and Boyle. Service is provided to and from Edmonton, Fort McMurray and Slave Lake. Connections can be made at these places to varying destinations. Athabasca receives bus service three times a day.

Athabasca is located at the junction of highways #2 and #55. This links Athabasca to Edmonton, Lac La Biche and Fort McMurray. Neither highway has a load limit. Boyle is located on highway 63 which connects it with Fort McMurray, Lac La Biche and Edmonton. A variety of trucking companies are operating in the area. They consist of heavy haulers, gravel, contract and livestock. Daily truck service is provided to and from Edmonton by a number of companies.

Both the Town and Boyle have been adding roads over the past ten years. This is to be expected as expansion takes place. All three municipalities have had a program of upgrading roads. Alberta Transportation advises that there are no plans for work on the primary highways in the County which would change the standard or width of the road. Improvement on secondary highways in 1982 will be to Highways 813 and 663. Each highway will receive surface upgrading for approximately 16 kilometers. The intersection at highway 55 and 34th street is going to be upgraded to service the hospital and residential development.

For some time now the Town has been concerned with the truck traffic coming into Town from highway #2. There is a steep hill entering the Town and there has been some problems with runaway trucks. The Town has requested Alberta Transportation develop a truck route which would remove the trucks from the main street. Several proposals for a potential truck route have been developed. The current proposal is for a connection at the top of the hill on highway #2 through the Tawatinaw River Valley on the east side to connect with highway #55. This proposal requires the construction of two bridges and an upgrading of the bridge on highway #55. The proposal has not been approved yet by Alberta Transportation. A decision is expected in the near future. If approved, date for start-up of construction is not known as funds have not been allocated. Construction of the truck route could take two years. An agreement could possibly be made with the County to use County roads for access to the University construction site.

A concern was expressed during public hearings held in August 1979 on the Town's Land Use By-Law. This concern was the availability of parking space in the downtown core. As a result, Planning Services Division, Alberta Municipal Affairs, studied the situation. As a result, a deficit of parking space was found in the downtown area. A number of recommendations were made which could help relieve the problem. A number of the recommendations have already been implemented and plans are underway for some additional space.

12.1 1986 WITH AND WITHOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The current residential land development by Alberta Housing Corporation in the Town will require an additional 2.4 kilometers of road. These roads will have a paved surface. This will be developed whether or not the University is relocated to Athabasca.

By 1986 the Town feels the industrial area will require development which will result in an additional 1.2 kilometers of roads. The access route to the University will also add 2.4 kilometers of roads.

If the whole quarter section is developed where current residential lots are being serviced, an additional 2.4 kilometers of roadway will be developed. This is an addition to the 2.4 kilometers mentioned earlier.

Table 12.4 presents the road situation likely for the Town.

TABLE 12.4: ATHABASCA PROJECTED ROADS

	Kilometers Without University	With University
1980 Roads	43.5	43.5
Cornwall Place	2.4	2.4
Access to University		2.4
Industrial Area	1.2	1.2
Balance of Quarter Section Developed		2.4
TOTAL	47.1	51.9

From Table 12.2 the Town has historically added approximately 5 kilometers of road in a five year period. Without the University the addition will be 3.6 kilometers between 1981 and 1986. With the University the addition will be 8.4 kilometers, almost double what has been developed between 1976 and 1981.

With or without the University there is a need for more planning and some remedial action in order to ease the parking situation in downtown Athabasca. The University will only add more people and thus accentuate the problem.

No major changes are expected in bus, rail or airport service. If the University requires the use of rail service on a regular basis, the C.N.R. may consider a scheduled freight service to Athabasca. With the close proximity to Edmonton and the frequency of bus service, rail passenger service is unlikely.

13. COMMUNICATION

The major areas in communication are newspaper, radio, television, telephone and mail.

The newspaper serving the three municipalities is the Athabasca Echo, established in 1928 and published weekly. Circulation has grown from 3,000 in 1971 to approximately 5,500 in 1982. Of this 5,500 about 3,500 are delivered in the County and the balance are mailed outside the County. There is a current staff of 12. The paper can have as many subscribers as it wishes as printing is done in Edmonton. The Athabasca Echo office does not have a web-fed press which would allow them to print the paper. In order for this type of press to be purchased the minimum circulation required is 100,000. The newspaper should have little difficulty in serving a larger circulation base. In addition the Edmonton Journal and Edmonton Sun are available on a daily basis in the Area.

At the present time, Superior Communications (Northern Cablevision) provides cable service which brings in, CTV and CITV from Edmonton and the local rebroadcast of CBC. Northern Cablevision serves only the Town of Athabasca. They currently have 466 subscribers which they charge $9/month. They have an application in with the CRTC, which was heard December 15, 1981, to subscribe to the Cancom package. They are expecting approval from the CRTC at any time now. Once approved and in service, local cable subscribers will pay an estimated $5 per month extra for the Cancom package. CBC, CTV and CITV are accessible if the homeowner has an antenna.

A Community owned Coop in Athabasca has been formed which has an application in with the CRTC to set up their own TV rebroadcasting. They have already obtained a provincial license and are only waiting for CRTC approval. They, also, are planning to hook on to the Cancom package which includes BCTV, ITV, a French language station and a station from Hamilton. The Cancom package will be adding more channels as time goes by. Cancom will charge the Coop $1 per month per channel for each subscriber. The Coop is responsible for providing the equipment for rebroadcasting. The Coop is looking at servicing Athabasca and a 20 to 25 mile rural radius from the Town. The estimate for the equipment is $60,000 to $90,000 depending on the distance. If a resident wants to receive this service, the cost is $300 for a share in the Coop and an $8 per month service charge. For this, the purchaser will become an owner of the Coop and, as such, will share in the profits or losses. The funds have been raised for the purchase of the equipment.

All AM radio stations from Edmonton are available. FM stations from Edmonton are available if the existing cable is subscribed to. In addition, the area also receives radio stations direct from Camrose and Westlock.

The Post Office in Athabasca currently provides post box and general delivery service. The maximum number of boxes available in Athabasca is 1,835, of which 215 are vacant. This is the maximum capacity of the Post Office. The Post Office has to forecast the volume of incoming and outgoing mail in order to budget and plan for the future. They are aware of the University move into Athabasca and once this Study is completed and available, they will be forecasting the future requirements and seeking the approvals required in order to handle the demands. Daily courier service is available in Athabasca at the present time.

Alberta Government Telephones (AGT) has two exchanges in the area, one in Athabasca and one in Boyle. AGT has a department which forecasts for each of their exchanges, the future requirements and when the existing service will be exhausted. Based on information provided to them in 1981 by Athabasca University as to the impact in terms of influx of people, AGT predicts the exhaust date for the Athabasca exchange will be October 1984. Boyle has an expected exhaust date of August 1985.

AGT has plans to expand both of these exchanges on or before the exhaust date. Equipment requires a two year lead time on delivery for any expansion. This implies that equipment is being ordered now for 1984.

Table 13.1, on the opposite page, provides data on the number of phones in service for the Boyle and Athabasca exchanges for 1976, 1981 and 1982.

The number of main stations indicates the number of telephone numbers in service at each exchange. AGT provides both individual line service and multi-party line service at these exchanges. Individual line service is available to rural customers at an additional cost based on distance from exchange boundary and construction costs to provide the service. Multi-party line service can have up to four customers on one line.

In addition to regular telephone service there is also mobile radio capacity in both the Town and County.

The Alberta Government operates a R.I.T.E. telephone number system which allows individuals to connect with government departments in other areas at no cost to the caller. The R.I.T.E. number for the area is now in Lac La Biche. Interest has been expressed to having access to the R.I.T.E. system in Athabasca.

13.1 1986 PROJECTED TELEPHONES WITH AND WITHOUT UNIVERSITY

AGT has been working with Athabasca University on their requirements for telecommunications. AGT has planned for the move and the exhaust dates reflect an increase in population due to the move. No major problems are foreseen in this service.

Table 13.2 projects the likely number of telephones in service for Athabasca, Boyle and the combined rural service for both exchanges. The projection was made on a per capita basis using 1981 as the base.

14. QUALITY OF LIFE

14.1 INTRODUCTION

For purposes of this study, Quality of Life was defined as the individual's perception of his/her living situation. The major input to the analysis of Quality of Life was the 1982 Survey of residents of the area.

In general, residents of the area feel that the University will have a positive impact on Quality of Life. This was confirmed initially in interviews with key agencies and other community leaders active in the area.

14.2 RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON QUALITY OF LIFE

Table 14.1 presents the responses to a question on the importance to local residents of a variety of Quality of Life factors. In all three municipalities, clean environment medical/social services and neighbourly attitude were ranked 1,2, and 3 respectively. The least important factors, in all municipalities, were cultural activities, slow growth and small population.

Each respondent was also asked to indicate if he/she felt that the above factors were now considered to be adequate. The factors and the number of respondents who said yes are listed in Table 14.2 for each level of the three municipalities.

The area least adequately served in all three areas is shopping. This is ranked as being 4th and 6th in importance of the 12 factors and is an area where residents would like a substantial improvement. The most adequately served areas, are the agricultural setting (County), neighbourly attitude (Village) and clean environment in the Town. Town residents are expected to want to maintain a clean environment since it is important to them and is adequately served now. County residents feel that the agricultural setting is important and that is is adequately served now and Village residents like the neighbourly attitude in the community and feel it is important to maintain it.

Figure 4, opposite highlights the relationship between adequacy and importance of quality of life factors in the Town as an example. In Town, shopping is considered least adequate and one of the more important quality of life factors. People would like to see more shopping in the area as well as recreation and medical and social services (see upper left of Figure 14.1). Areas in the bottom right are areas which are very adequate and unimportant and should not be of concern to the population. Factors in the bottom left (clean environment, neighbourly attitude) are very important and very adequate and people would not like to see changes.

One could repeat this analysis for each of the other municipalities to identify possible areas of concern.

14.3 IMPACT OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE: 1986

Residents were asked to indicate if they felt the University would have a positive or negative affect on the area. In the Town, 55% felt that the University would have a positive affect and 10% felt that the affect would be negative. In the County 54% felt positive about the University and 8% negative. In Boyle, 36% felt positive and 2% negative.

The generally positive attitude is notable in the County and Town while the lack of negative feelings is evident throughout.

The analysis of the questionnaire data and work done for other sectors of this study, suggest the following areas of concern in the future.

1. The impact of a large (300-400) construction work force in the summer of 1983.
2. Maintaining a clean environment. This should be possible since the University is environmentally clean in comparison with other industries.
3. Residents will be looking for increased shopping opportunities.
4. Possible concerns in maintaining the agricultural setting in the County with increasing rural residential development.
5. Importance of comparing medical and social services in the Town.
6. Importance of maintaining the existing neighbourly attitude in all three municipalities.

15. EMPLOYMENT

15.1 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

Published employment information was available from the 1971 Census of Canada. For small communities, Statistics Canada publishes the experienced labour force by industry rather than actual employment information. In all three municipalities this was the information obtained from the 1971 Census. In the 1976 Census, employment information was not collected. An indication of current employment by industry is available from the survey respondents.

Tables 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3 present the employment profile for each municipality.

The survey respondents are a mixture of individuals who could be employed, unemployed, retired or not working because of other reasons (i.e. children). Therefore, the survey result for "not employed" cannot be used as an indicator of the unemployment in the area.

Survey respondents were asked what category best described the occupation of the principal income-earner. Table 15.4 indicates for the three municipalities, the occupation category specified.

The employment data available does not allow detailed analysis of trends. The 1982 Survey is most reliable for the County and least reliable for Boyle because of the number of respondents.

Alberta has experienced a shift out of agriculture and forestry industries. This is in part due to the consolidation of farm operations. We know that the County has experienced consolidation of farm operations. Therefore there is probably a gradual move out of agriculture in the County as indicated by the survey. As a large number of farmers have off-farm employment the industry specified in the survey may not have been agriculture, thus exaggerating the shift. When the 1981 Census information becomes available, this trend can be confirmed.

The occupational category of respondents was predominantly professional and foreman/manager/proprietor for the Town and County. The County had a high proportion of other occupations. The most commonly indicated other occupation was farmer. This explains the high proportion of "other" in the County. Again, it is difficult to make generalizations for Boyle due to the small numbers.

Income levels reported by respondents were fairly evenly distributed amongst the seven ranges. The only exception was in the County where 29% of the responses indicated an income over $35,000. Approximately one third of the households had more than one income-earner. The higher income levels from the survey tended to be associated with the following occupations: professional; technical; supervisor; foreman/manager/proprietor; crafts/trades; and other. The following industry groupings were associated with higher income levels: education; health and welfare; government; and construction. Households which indicated more than one income-earner also had higher incomes.

15.2 1986 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

Without any major developments, a continuation of the shift out of agriculture was expected.

With the Athabasca University located in the area, a change in the employment profile is anticipated. The University staff will increase the education services employment in the three municipalities. In 1986 the University expects to employ 338 individuals. Of these jobs, 20 positions are assumed to be filled by commuters so these jobs would not impact the employment distribution. An additional 50 are assumed to be local hire. These individuals may currently be classified as education services or they may be in other industries presently. The balance, 268, will be new for the area. The majority of the increase in education services employment will be felt in the Town. This will make the University the major employer in the area. This may result in the community becoming known as a "university town".

The multiplier effect adds an additional 58 jobs in the area. These individuals will most likely be spread out over wholesale and retail trade, health and welfare services, accommodation and food, other community businesses and government. The end result will only enhance the continuing decline in importance of agriculture as an employer to the area.

Survey respondents were asked if they would be interested in employment at the University. Both the County and Town respondents showed an interest in employment. Approximately 42% of these respondents indicated they would consider seeking employment. Boyle only had 26% express an interest. This is probably partially due to Boyle's distance from Athabasca. Of the respondents interested in employment, 75% live within 32 km of Athabasca. The respondents who indicated that they might seek employment, see the University as an opportunity for part-time work and full-time work when children are in school. Some respondents qualified their "maybe" with "depending on the opportunities". This may indicate that some confusion exists with regards to the type of employment available at the University. The majority of interest expressed was in the secretarial, clerical and accounting areas, further supporting the notion that employment seekers would be second-income earners. Approximately 25% of those that would consider employment did not have experience in the area they would like to work in.

16. MUNICIPAL FINANCE

In all three municipalities for 1971, 1976 and 1980 revenues and expenditures have been in balance. Appendix VII contains summarized financial information for each municipality for 1971, 1976 and 1980.

The County is responsible for operating the school system in the area under the Board of Education. As over half the County payroll is school related a large portion of the County's expenditures are for schools. The other large expenditure in the County is for transportation. With the number of roads to be maintained by the County it is not surprising that the amount spent in this area is large.

The County set up its own gas utility system and found that more money is being spent on the utility than the utility generates in revenue. The gas utility system only had half the number of users sign up from what was anticipated, the interest rate rose sharply and the gas rate doubled. These three reasons explain some of the financial problems plaguing the gas utility in the County. The County is currently working on disposing of the system.

Between 1971 and 1976 debt per capita in the County was solely related to schools and decreased in value. However, from 1976 to 1980 debt per capita doubled as a result of the gas utility system purchase. This debt is all unsupported and must be borne by the municipality.

For both Boyle and Athabasca approximately 40% of municipal expenditures are for general government, transportation and recreation, culture and schools.

Debt per capita has been increasing in the Town from 1971 to 1980. This increase has been modest as the debt per capita was $237 in 1971 and $399 in 1980. Debt as a proportion of revenue has gone from 110% in 1971 to 48% in 1980. Total debt in the Town has been increasing but not as fast as revenues.

In Boyle debt per capita doubled from 1971 to 1976 and remained relatively stable from 1976 to 1980. Debt as a proportion of revenue has declined from 300% in 1971 to 148% in 1980. In Boyle also debt has been increasing but not as fast as revenues.

A number of indicators can be used to get a feel for the financial stability of a municipality. However each measure has problems associated with it which prevents direct comparisons amongst municipalities. A brief discussion of some of the indicators follows:

> Debt Per Capita - The incurrence of debt is subject to the policies of the elected officials. For example, one municipality may have a very low debt per capita, but that municipality may not purchase capital items unless it can be paid out of current revenues where another municipality has a high debt per capita but has better facilities and equipment. Debt per capita can be broken down into supported and unsupported debt. Unsupported debt means the municipality is responsible for paying. If one municipality has a high proportion of unsupported debt and another has a high proportion of supported debt, debt per capita may be equal but the composition of the

debt is very different. Comparison on a debt per capita basis does not consider the level of services in a municipality. One municipality may have paved roads and another may have gravel roads.

Assessment Base - This measure indicates the taxable base a municipality has available in order to generate tax revenue. The assessment base consists of both residential and industrial/commercial properties. The total assessment base for two municipalities may be comparable but the split between residential and industrial/commercial may be different. It is advantageous to have a solid industrial/commercial base as tax revenue is not solely dependent upon the homeowner.

Mill Rates - The mill rates are applied to the assessment base. On the surface one municipality may have a mill rate four times larger than another municipality but the assessment base may be one quarter the size. Mill rates are set by the elected officials of the municipality and are subject to individual judgement.

It becomes apparent from the above discussion that a standardized measure is not available which allows direct comparisons of municipalities. However, in order to gain an understanding of the financial situation of a municipality it is necessary to choose some general indicators. In this Report we have elected to use two measures: debt per capita and assessment per capita. Table 16.1, on the opposite page, indicates these two measures for each municipality.

From Table 16.1 both the Town and Boyle have a high ratio of assessment per capita to debt per capita. In the Town the ratio is 10:1 and in Boyle 14:1. This would imply that through the variation of mill rates, tax revenue can be influenced. However, in the County the ratio is only 4:1 implying less flexibility in controlling tax revenue. If the County were to dispose of the gas utility, debt per capita would be approximately $277 which would produce a ratio of 10:1 making the County comparable with Athabasca.

1986 With and Without Athabasca University

Without the relocation of Athabasca University, none of the municipalities are expecting major increases in population. This indicates that the tax base will be relatively stable and major expenditures (i.e. expansion of municipal services) are not expected to be required. However, municipal expenditures are subject to inflation increases whereas tax revenues are subject to "political" changes. If the County does not dispose of the gas utility and the past trend, of expenses being greater than revenue continues, debt in the County is likely to increase. It is not expected that major changes will occur in the financial situation of the municipalities in this Study.

With the University all three municipalities will experience a faster growth rate. As a result, the tax base will be expanded due to more residences and commercial development. The Town of Athabasca will experience the most expansion, based on the assumptions used in Section 2 of this Report, as the Town will receive a higher portion of the incoming population to the Area. With the University located in the Town, a larger number of the spin-off businesses would be expected to locate there as well. Both Boyle and the County could expect a marginal increase in their tax base.

In the Province of Alberta educational institutions are exempt from taxation except for any residences which may be part of the institution. Also there does not appear to be any grants in lieu of taxes available to a municipality for an educational institution. However, some grants may be available from existing grant programs for the development of the local infrastructure to accommodate the University. Any funding by the University to the local municipalities will have to be arranged by the parties involved to satisfy the need at the time.

With an expanded population also comes a demand for additional services and facilities resulting in increases in expenditures. However, in the Town some of the new recreational facilities have been funded by various volunteer organizations in the community. This type of arrangement is also a potential for future upgrading or additions for the municipalities particularly with respect to recreation facilities.

Major expenditures can often be required for the provision of municipal services to new residential developments and to upgrade existing facilities to service a larger number of households. In Section 7 of this Report, we indicated that municipal services either in place or planned for will be adequate to service the expanded population, implying no significant capital expenditures required to expand the existing facilities. If major expenditures were required to service a new development the municipalities have the option of initiating a developer pay policy. This could even cover off-site costs through off-site levies.

An increase in the number of municipal employees will also cause an increase in expenditures. In Section 18, of this Report, we reviewed the current local government structures of each of the municipalities. In either Boyle or the County, we did not feel by 1986 that major additions would be required to the municipal payroll. However, in Athabasca, by 1986, the municipal payroll could potentially double. This may have a significant impact on the financial situation of the Town.

All the municipalities are starting from a fairly good financial position. If a close watch on revenue and expenditures is maintained and if proper policies are in place for new development, the University should not have an unfavourable affect on municipal finances.

17. VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

17.1 CURRENT SITUATION

In both the Town and County approximately 50% of the respondents indicated that someone in their household belonged to a volunteer organization. Boyle only had 35% of the respondents indicating membership in a volunteer organization. This may be due to the small sample size and does not necessarily indicate that less people are members of volunteer organizations in Boyle than in Athabasca or the County.

The most common organizations which household members belonged to were: churches and church group; board of directors and/or committees; service clubs; and schools and/or hospitals. In addition membership in the following organizations was common in the County: community hall organizations; general sports; recreation volunteers and farm organizations.

The respondents were asked if there were gaps in the volunteer services, 56% of the respondents did not answer this question. Only 7% indicated that there were some gaps. The three most common gaps identified were: fire department; transportation for the disabled; and more senior citizen homecare. The largest group of individuals who did not feel there were any gaps in services were in the 25 to 29 years of age group. The 30 to 39 year olds were the ones who felt that gaps existed most.

In the three municipalities a wide variety of volunteer organizations exist. Below we have presented a brief description of some of the organizations in existence in the area as an indication of the type of organizations working in the communities. The listing is by no means a complete list of active organizations.

Agriculture and Wildlife Societies

Athabasca Fish & Game Association - The purpose of this group is to conserve wildlife. This group was first formed in 1945. In 1976 they had about 200 members. Currently there are about 375 members. The future projects identified are: to develop a park for Alberta Fish & Game members only at Long Lake on 19 acres; and to develop a public mini-park at Long Lake.

Grassland 4-H Club - This group was formed in 1976 and its purpose is to provide activities for children (other than sports) and to help in the community. The membership in 1976 was about 30 and in 1981 they had 15 members. Future plans have not been made due to the declining membership, the club may fold.

Boyle and District Agricultural Society - This group originally commenced in November 1972 and was active for two years and then became dormant. It was reorganized in April 1979. Their purpose is to promote improvements in the community and develop recreation facilities. In 1972, there were 67 members, 21 in 1975 and 78 in 1981. Their ongoing projects are: sponsoring a Bench Show during Boyle Fiesta Days; sponsoring a rodeo during the third weekend in August; and assisting with the Winter Carnival. In the long term (5-10 years) they would like to develop fair and rodeo grounds in Boyle. At this time, booths are being constructed through a Canada Community Development Project. Improvements will be made over the coming years until the grounds include modern conveniences.

Athabasca Agricultural Society - The society has approximately 30 members of mostly under 30 years of age. It organizes the annual August Fair and last year took responsibility for the Winter Carnival. The society is also actively involved in the management of the existing fairgrounds and negotiations for a new site outside the Town of Athabasca.

Service Clubs

Kinsmen - This group formed in 1956 as a service club for the community. Membership has grown from 15 in 1971 to 22 in 1981. The ongoing projects are: annual Kinsmen Heritage Scholarship; supporting blood donor clinics; annual skate-a-thon; and continued development of the Kin Park Playground. They hope to make a major contribution to a new Agri-Complex replacing the rodeo grounds. They have also been approached for funding for additions to the swimming pool and curling rink.

Athabasca Legion - This group is a service club which commenced in 1930. In 1971 there were about 200 members and in 1981 about 300 members. They have plans to construct a new building on a new site with completion in 1983.

Athabasca Lions Club - This organization was formed in 1967 as a service club. Membership has grown from 15 in 1971 to 21 in 1981. The future project planned is to rebuild and relocate the rodeo grounds. The club administers the Lions Pioneer Place, a senior citizen residence.

Royal Canadian Legion - The Boyle Legion was formed in 1946 to assist veterans and to support community work. Membership has gone from 45 in 1971 to 40 in 1981. They hold monthly bingo's and other social activities. Money raised is donated to community organizations such as the library and Boy Scouts.

Boyle Lions Club - This club started in 1967 to provide assistance for public service organizations. Membership was 38 in 1971, 45 in 1976 and 45 in 1981. The projects allow the Lions Club to raise money and make donations to other facilities and activities. They sponsor annual "Fiesta Days" which is a ball tournament and dance held the second weekend in July. They also sponsor the annual New Year's Dance.

Senior Citizen Societies

Athabasca Senior Citizen's Drop-In Centre - This centre began in 1973 and was formed to provide a drop-in centre for seniors and provide social evenings for them. Membership in 1973 started at 300, in 1976 it was 180 and in 1980 there were 140 members. Membership has declined as Smith, Colinton and Boyle have developed there own drop-in centres. They also run a regular bingo which is open to the public.

Boyle Senior Citizens Association - The purpose of this group is to maintain a drop-in centre for seniors. The group was organized in 1973 and started with 200 members. In 1981 they had about 160 members. They are developing a fish pond four miles south of Boyle, including landscaping and fencing. It should be completed this year. This fall the seniors will begin to obtain funding for an addition to the centre.

Fund Raising

Boyle Women's Institute -This group's objective is to raise funds for worthwhile projects. They started in the 1930's. Membership was at about 20 in 1971 and was 17 in 1981. They raise money to donate to smaller community projects. In the past, money has been given to the senior citizen lodge, hospital and library. The library used the funds to purchase "large type" books for the elderly with poorer eye sight.

Business Development

Boyle & District Chamber of Commerce - This group is relatively new, only having been organized in March 1981. They were organized to develop business in Boyle and district. They have 40 members. The future projects identified are: to have highway 831 paved between Long Lake and Boyle; to develop a sewage dumping station for recreational vehicles; and to have highway lighting installed at the highway access to Boyle. This year the Chamber developed and submitted a proposal regarding potential sites for a fish hatchery.

Athabasca Chamber of Commerce - The Athabasca Chamber of Commerce has been active in Athabasca and area for over 10 years. The Chamber sponsors regular seminars with invited guest speakers. Issues of interest to the Chamber have been the availability of downtown parking, the development of the proposed new government building and impact on retailing and the location of the proposed new retail mall.

Recreation

Riverside Recreation Association, Richmond Park - This group commenced in about 1973. In both 1976 and 1981 they had about 30 members. The group's purpose is to maintain an outdoor facility for the community. They would like to add a ski hill, chalet and boat launch to the area.

Community Centres

Rochester Community Centre Hall Club - This group's purpose is to maintain the building which is used for larger social events. The group was formed in 1967 and from 1971 to 1981 the membership has dropped from 40 to 10.

Cultural Organizations

The Athabasca Players - The Athabasca Players put on a number of productions each year in the Performing Arts Center. The Players are all local and present a combination of serious and comedy productions. The group is a vital and very active part of the community.

17.2 1986 WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

Volunteer organizations tend to arise out of a need for a service of one kind or another. With or without the University, new organizations will be formed if a need arises. Volunteer organizations also play a key role in unifying the community. To the extent new residents become involved in the community, they become committed to the enhancement of the life of all community residents.

Without knowing the backgrounds of the people coming into the area, as a result of the University, it is difficult to predict which groups newcomers will join. Some of the existing organizations which are common across the country (Lions Club, Kinsmen, Legion), will most likely have new members. The agriculturally oriented organizations would be less likely to experience growth.

18. LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Town of Athabasca's municipal government consists of six Councillors and the Mayor. There are eight Committees of Council covering various functional areas. These areas are as follows: administration; property; public works; utilities; protection; recreation and community services; health, welfare and education; and tourism. Each of the elected officials have responsibility for a functional area. In addition there is an Industrial and Economic Development Representative. The Committees are responsible for the issues relating to their area. At the present time the Town funds 13 positions. These positions are as follows: Secretary-Manager; Treasurer; By-Law Enforcement Officer; Public Works Superintendent and seven crew; and a Recreation Coordinator and steno/clerk. The Recreation Coordinator is cost shared with the County and Boyle. The organization chart, on the opposite page, presents the current organization structure.

The Village of Boyle has five Councillors, one of which is the Mayor. There are five functional areas, with each Council member being responsible for one area. The functional areas are: public works; utilities; recreation; commerce and tourism; F.C.S.S., County Foundation, Wild Rose Villa, and Library. The Village has five paid employees and a seasonal arena caretaker. They also share the cost of the Recreation Coordinator with the County and Town. There is a Municipal

Administrator and an Assistant Municipal Administrator responsible for the day to day operations of the Village government. They have a crew of three who are responsible for public works maintenance and utilities maintenance. However, some utilities maintenance is contracted out. The present government structure is depicted on the opposite page.

The County of Athabasca's current organization structure is depicted overleaf. The County Council consists of nine County Councillors, one of which is elected Reeve. The Management Committee consists of seven members as follows: Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Board of Education Chairman and Vice Chairman, County Administrator, Superintendent of Schools and Secretary-Treasurer (See sector 3 for a description of the Board of Education). This Committee serves as the liaison between the Council and the functional areas. There are three major areas in the County organization, education, municipal services and support. The County has over 300 paid employees, with the largest portion of these employees relating to education.

1986 WITH AND WITHOUT ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY

With or without the location of the University in Athabasca, the Village of Boyle's government structure is not likely to change. The increase in population in Boyle is not sufficient to warrant a major expansion of services.

Without Athabasca University, the population of the Town of Athabasca was not expected to grow. As a result, major changes to the government structure would not have been expected without the University. However, with the University the population was projected to grow from 1,700 in 1981 to approximately 2,600 in 1986. This increase may require some changes in the existing government structure.

We have depicted a potential organization chart for a Town with a population of about 2,500. This structure was developed from other organization studies Woods Gordon has completed for other municipalities of a similar size to that projected for Athabasca in 1986. The positions in a dotted box indicate a new position.

The Secretary-Manager is the key in the organization. This position is the link between Council and the Committees, and between Council and other Town employees. The addition of a Development Control Officer/Building Inspector is generally required when a community is experiencing rapid growth with large amounts of construction required. As mentioned in section 8 of this Report a significant number of dwelling units may be required in the Town to accommodate the incoming population indicating a higher need for inspections.

The chart also indicates addition of support staff for the Treasurer. These positions may not all have to be full-time positions and some may be combined to create full-time positions. However, the positions shown indicate the type of additional staff needed.

With the increase in usage of recreation facilities, as a result of a larger population, greater maintenance for the facilities will be required. This service could be contracted out. However, other municipalities have found contracting to be a problem.

With the larger municipal services provided by the Town, a foreman may be necessary to supervise the public works maintenance crew. This individual could handle the day to day operations leaving the Public Works Superintendent to manage the function.

A part-time Fire Chief is also suggested as the number of fire inspections required will also increase requiring more time than volunteers can provide. The Fire Chief will also have to coordinate the volunteers and arrange for any training for the members.

This new structure could result in approximately 25 paid positions by the Town. This is almost double what is currently paid by the Town, resulting in an increase in municipal expenditures.

With or without Athabasca University major changes to the County's organization are not anticipated. The County currently has a relatively complete infrastructure. The additional population, as a result of the University, will likely result in increased demand for protective services like fire and police. The largest portion of the County's staff relates to education. In Section 3 of this Report, no significant change in school enrollment was predicted in 1986, as a result, the impact of the University should be minimal on the County organization.

19. SUMMARY NOTE: ATTITUDES, ASPIRATIONS AND REACTIONS

Quantitative estimates of population growth and associated social and economic impacts have been attempted in this Technical Report. These estimates provide indicative inputs for the Communities' and the University's choices and decisions regarding the introduction of the major educational institution into the area. They provide useful information on a great variety of matters from accommodation requirements, job opportunities and recreation facility needs to local government and health services and practical input for all parties' decisions over the next few years.

There are however, other dimensions of community impact assessment which, though less quantifiable and less tangible, are nevertheless of equal if not greater importance. They encompass such areas of social development as attitudes, aspirations and reactions. How people feel about the prospect and the reality of the University will have a fundamental and pervasive bearing on the eventual impacts of the institution's relocation into the community. Likewise, how the University personel feel about the relocation itself and the prospect of living in Athabasca in particular, will rebound directly on other people and community institutions. In addition, people's aspirations regarding the relocation will colour their receptivity of the event, their reaching out to avail of an opportunity or their withdrawl in reaction to a challenge.

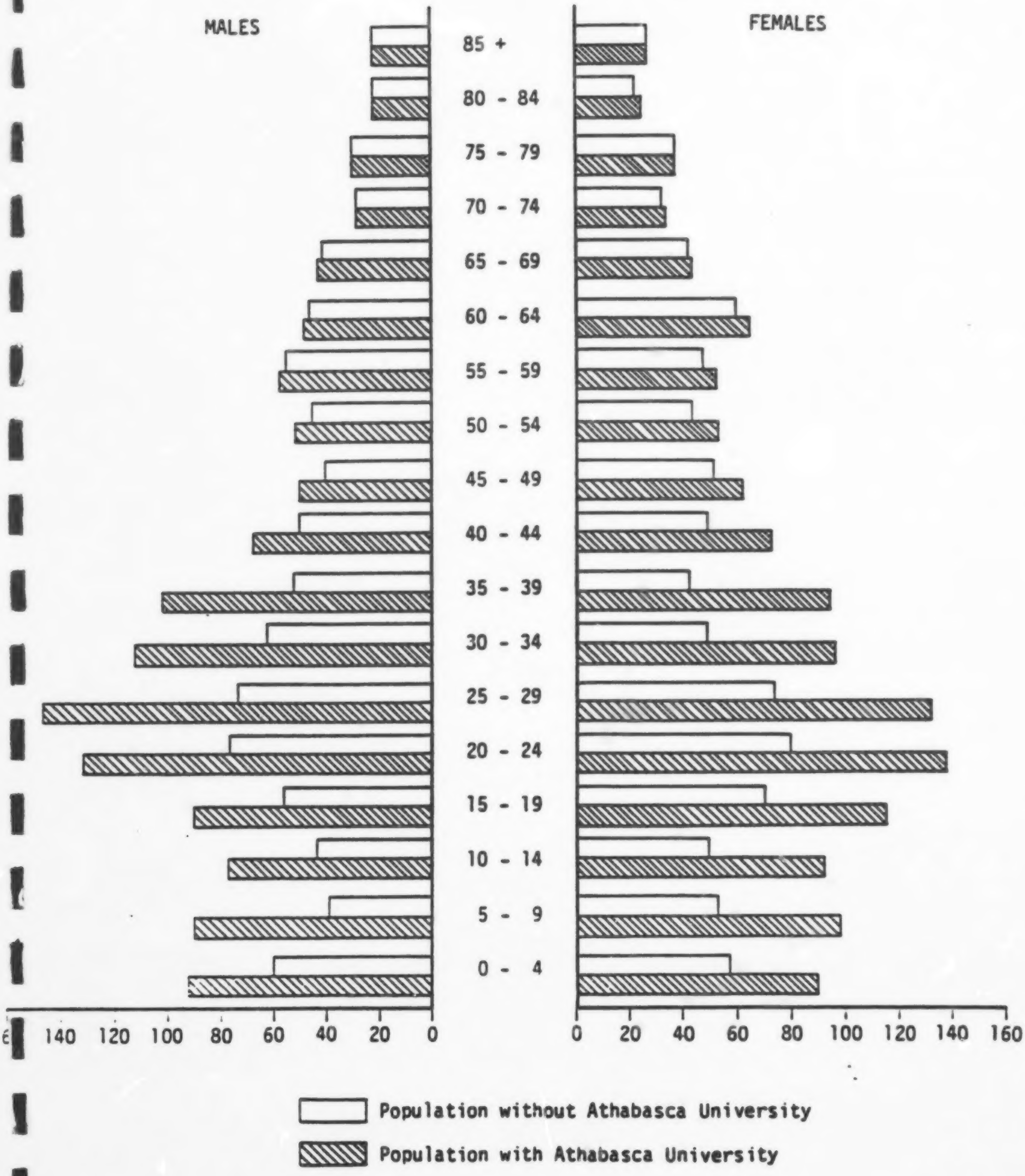
We do not have a full body of evidence or the related analysis to predict the congruency of (or lack of) attitudes and aspirations between the relocating University personnel and the host community(ies). We do have the evidence of open and constructive input to the Consultant/Committee process on the part of the University's Administration. We have the very positive response from the respondents to the comprehensive 1982 household survey. We have the evidence of a constructive, open and positive process in the Committee's deliberations throughout this impact assessment study. Finally, the setting up of a University/Community Liaison Committee bodes well for information exchange and a collaborative approach to the relocation and impact management.

Therefore, while we are without full information on the congruency in attitudes and expectations and the likely social impacts from this critical interaction, all signs point toward an increasingly positive and constructive intermeshing of objectives. It is our expectation therefore, that while some dislocations and frictions are inevitible (as integral characteristics of community development and personal adjustment), the process will be a positive, harmonious one with considerable net social benefit to the community.

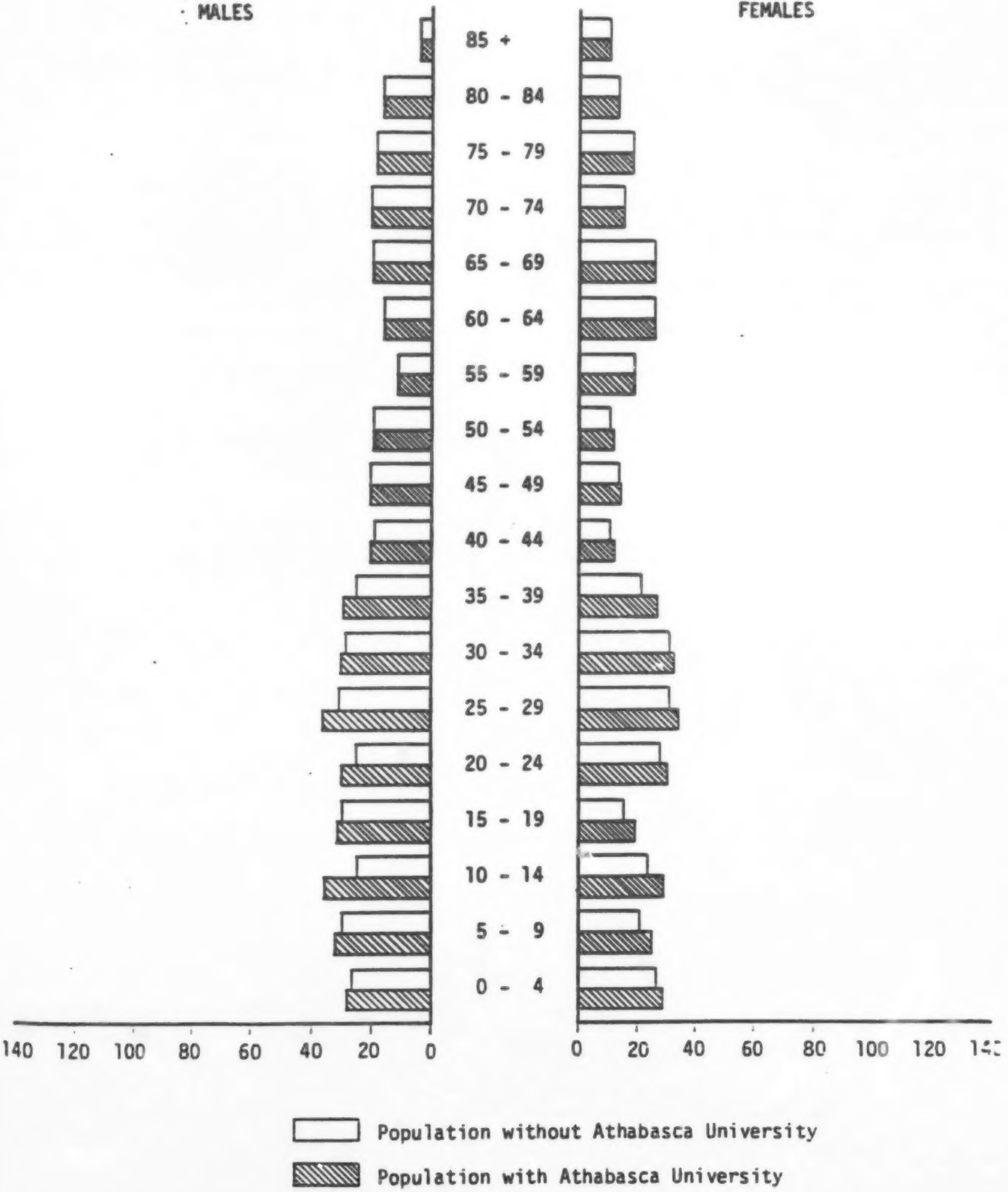
APPENDIX I

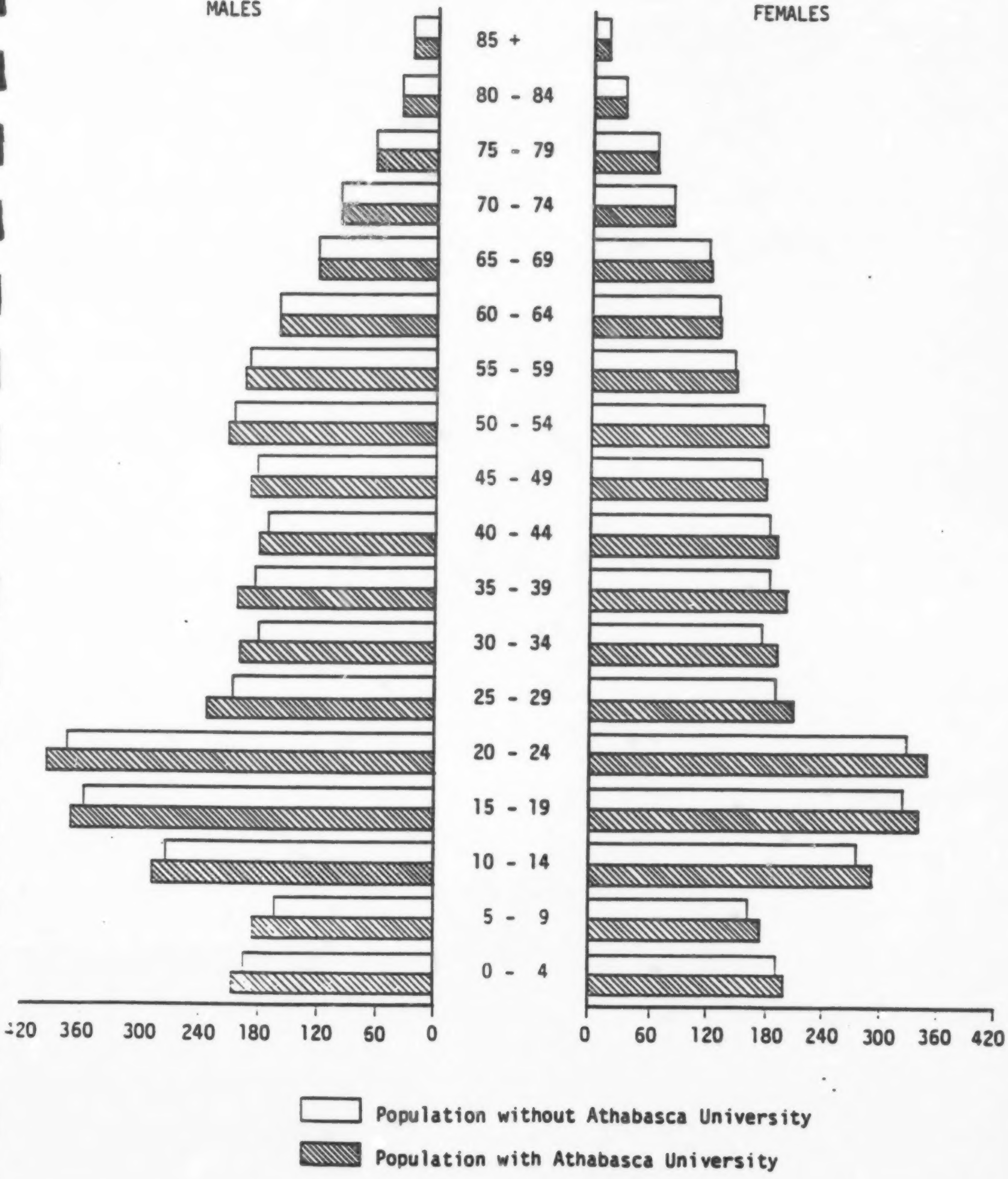
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

TOWN OF ATHABASCA PROJECTED POPULATION 1986



VILLAGE OF BOYLE PROJECTED POPULATION 1986





COUNTY OF ATHABASCA PROJECTED POPULATION 1986

APPENDIX II

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Athabasca Elementary School serves families in the Town of Athabasca and from about a twenty mile rural radius. The school was originally constructed in 1966 and had additions made in 1967 and 1970. The school offers the same core program which is operated in all provincial schools. In addition, a program exists for trainable mentally handicapped, educable mentally handicapped, children with learning disabilities and a program for gifted students. The facility consists of a library, gymnasium, art room, music room, play room, science laboratory, greenhouse and audio-visual centre.

Boyle School serves grades 1 to 12. It was constructed in 1957 and was added to in 1965 and 1968. The school offers a core program for elementary and junior high students and provides a high school diploma program. The school has a Home Economics and Industrial Arts lab which also serves junior high students from Grassland School. Special education students needs are met by a resource room.

Edwin Parr Composite High School, Athabasca, serves grades 10 to 12 from Rochester and Smith and grades 7 to 12 from Calling Lake. The school was originally constructed in 1949 with additions in 1950, 1955, 1958 and 1968. Tentative plans have been made to modernize a part of the school to bring it up to contemporary code and educational standards. With this modernization will come a vocational educational component in automotives. The instructional offerings are as follows: a general diploma; matriculation; business education; industrial arts and home economics. It also has an extensive special education program which serves mentally handicapped students, students with learning disabilities and gifted students. There is a very active Fine Arts program with students in band, drama and debating.

Grassland School covers grades 1 to 12 with a core program and a resource room for special education students. The school was constructed in 1958 with additions in 1975 and 1977.

Rochester School serves grades 1 to 9 with high school students bussed to Athabasca. The school was built in 1952 with additions in 1955, 1958 and 1965. Currently the school is undergoing a 1.2 million dollar modernization and addition project.

Smith School serves grades 1 to 9 and has two resource rooms to meet the needs of special education students. The school is currently undergoing a modernization project. The cost is approximately 1 million dollars. The school was originally built in 1953 and was added to in 1957 and 1961.

GRASSLAND SCHOOL MAXIMUM ENROLLMENT: 350

GRADE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Special	Teachers
1971	23	27	27	27	24	22	18	24	22	16	16	-	10	
1976	22	24	14	22	22	27	32	29	28	17	19	12	7	15
1981	14	17	12	14	20	20	25	15	21	16	14	23	1	13

HUTTERITE COLONY SCHOOL MAXIMUM ENROLLMENT: ___

GRADE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Teachers
1971	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	
1976	1	1	1	1		1	1		1
1981	1	2	2	3		2	1		1

PERRYVALE & RICHMOND PARK SCHOOLS (NOW CLOSED)

GRADE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Teachers
1971	13	11	16	15	19	26	
1976*	1	5	5	6	6	6	

*Perryvale Only

APPENDIX III

SUPPLY OF RECREATION, PARKS AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

RECREATION SECTOR

EXISTING SITUATION: COUNTY

Facilities

Community Halls - 17

Outdoor Skating Rinks - 3 (Perryvale, Richmond Park, Rochester)

Tennis Courts - 1 (Rochester)

Curling Rinks - 2 (Rochester, Colinton)

Recreation Building - 1 (Rochester)

Open Space

Ball Diamonds - 17

Picnic Areas - 4

Sports Grounds - 3

Rural Parks (access areas) - 10 (Baptiste, Skeleton, Amisk, Island, Lawrence, Chain, Ghost, Riverside, Calling, Lac La Biche)

Provincial Parks - 2 (Cross Lake and Long Lake, Calling Lake)

River Parks/Trails - 3 (Athabasca River, Athabasca Trail, Tawatinaw Valley)

RECREATION SECTOR

EXISTING SITUATION: TOWN OF ATHABASCA

Facilities

Golf Course - 9 hole, sand greens, outdoor toilets
- capacity for more use

Curling Rink- 4 sheets, lounge, 1967, 45 rinks use it, 10 bonspiels per year

Arena - 3 dressing rooms, 700 seating (one side)
- capacity for more use

Tennis Courts - 2 courts, 1972

Brick School- 6 classrooms, ceramics room (4 kilns), arts centre (289 seats)

Community Centre - hall, floor, area, meeting room (7,467 sq. ft.) 1969

Seniors Drop-In Centre - 1,953 sq. ft.

Rifle Range - pistol, rifle, trap shooting, club house

Rodeo Grounds-1,500 seating permanent, 300 seating portable, corrals, 6 chutes

Open Space

Urban Parks - 47.9 acres (.027/ac./capita - largest is 28 acres)
- community reserve 9.9 acres

Ball Diamonds-3 (one with seating for 150)

RECREATION SECTOR

EXISTING SITUATION: VILLAGE OF BOYLE

Facilities

Community Centre - 630-690 capacity

Seniors Drop-In - 240 capacity

Arena - 1

Curling Rink - 2 sheets

Golf Course - 9 holes

Open Space

Ball Diamonds - 3

Urban Parks - 2

APPENDIX IV

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS
AND OTHER BUSINESSES

Boyle Retail Establishments and Other Businesses, 1981

RETAIL

GROCERY:

Alex's General Store
Boyle Co-op
Doug's Bigway
Gwen's Confectionary
Marshall Wells

DRUG STORES:

Boyle Pharmacy (I.D.A.)

HARDWARE AND BUILDING SUPPLIES:

Boyle Co-op
Boyle Hardware and Lumber (Macleods)
Marshall Wells

SERVICE STATIONS:

Boyle Co-op Home & Farm Supply
Boyle Imperial Motors
Central Sales & Service
Danny's Texaco
Gulf Oil Distributors
Shell Canada
Speedway Oil Service

HOTEL & EATING ESTABLISHMENTS:

Boyle Burger Bar Drive Inn
Boyle Hotel
Boyle Hotel Cafe
Boyle Motor Lodge & Motel
Boyle Motor Lodge Restaurant

MISCELLANEOUS;

Boyle Insurance Agency
Canadian Propane
Crystal's Crafts (Hobby)
Fashion Hut
Fun'n Snack Arcade
JMs Carwash and Laundromat
Lakeland Ambulance
M & S Holdings Laundromat
Mane Radmanovich Insurance Agent
Nature's Waye (Arts & Crafts)
Pop Shoppe
Ron's Welding
Sears Mail Order Office

OTHER BUSINESSES

- Alberta Wheat Pool
- Barber Shack
- Beaudry Electric
- Betty's Beauty Salon
- Boyle Alfalfa Farms Ltd.
- Boyle Cats
- Boyle Mobile Homes Ltd.
- Boyle & District Auction Mart
- Boyle Farm Supply
- Boyle Transport
- Carl's Plumbing Service
- Container Refund Depot
- Erwin's Plumbing & Gas Fitting
- N & N Trucking
- Pelican Spruce Mills
- Reid's Gas Service
- Seed Cleaning Plant
- Terri's Beauty Salon
- United Grain Growers

OTHER SERVICES

- Alberta Government Telephones
- Boyle General Hospital
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Lakeland Ambulance
- Medical Clinic
- TransAlta Utilities
- Treasury Branch
- Veterinary Clinic
- Village of Boyle Natural Gas Distribution System
- Volunteer Fire Department

Athabasca Retail Establishments and Other Businesses, 1981

RETAIL

GROCERY:

Athabasca Bakery
Athabasca Confectionary & Pop Shoppe
Jones Tom Boy Store
Kens Confectionary
Red Rooster
Super A Foods

DRUG STORES:

Athabasca Pharmacy
McDonald's Drugs

HARDWARE AND BUILDING SUPPLIES:

Athabasca Hardware
Kaspersky's Building Supplies
Revelstoke Building Supplies
Richards Lumber Co.

SERVICE STATIONS:

Derek's Esso Service
Riverside Shell Service
Stychin's Gulf Service
Texaco Triangle Service
UFA Co-op Station

HOTEL & EATING ESTABLISHMENTS:

Athabasca Burger Bar
Athabasca Inn
Athabasca Lodge Motel
Athabasca Motel & Trailer Court
Gateway Diner
Hillside Motel
Kwan's Restaurant
Union Hotel

OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS:

Alberta Liquor Store
Athabasca Automotive
Athabasca Baler Sales
Athabasca Bottle Depot
Athabasca Farm Equipment
Athabasca Floor Centre

OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: (Cont'd)

Athabasca Flower Shop
Athabasca Home Furnishings
Athabasca Music & Sports
Athabasca Salvation Army
Cozy Craft Centre
D & L Automotive
Dave's Used Furniture
Fertig Trailer Sales
Gilmin Flowers
Hunter Motors
Jean Shack
Landing Motors
Leed's Store
Macleods Store
Mike's Store
Pinetree Books Ltd.
R & L Picture Framing Ltd.
Reg's Surplus
Riverside Sporting Goods
Robinson Stores
Ryan, Gerald 7 Charles - Bottle Depot
S & R Tire
Tee Jay Shoes
Tire Town

OTHER BUSINESSES:

Ace Sheet Metal
Alberta Wheat Pool
Athabasca Insurance & Travel
Athabasca Machine Enterprises
Athabasca Ready Mix
Athacon Builders
Bayda Surveys
Bon-Lyn Mechanical
CIS Insurance
Casca Electric
Century 21 Real Estate
Dome Petroleum
Donna's Hairstyling
Edna's Beauty Salon
Franklin Supply
Fun Land
G & G Welding
Gregorach Printing
Hair Clinic
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Lo Concrete
Landing Concrete
Landing Insurance & Realty
Landing Transport

OTHER BUSINESSES: (Cont'd)

- M.E.L.'s Plumbing
- McLean's Ltd.
- Merlin's World of Snooker
- Modern Beauty Salon
- N.O.V.A.
- Northland Autobody
- Norwest Heating
- P.A.C. Construction
- G.A. Philipzyk Equipment
- Riverside Welding
- Riverview Agri Services
- Schinkinger Investments
- Silhouette Beauty Salon
- Skagos Bros.
- Skin Clinic
- Speed Wash & Dry Cleaning
- Superior Communications
- Texaco Bulk Station
- Trophy Decorating
- U.F.A. Farm Supplies
- United Grain Growers
- Vadheim Distributors
- Winto Holdings

OTHER SERVICES:

- Athabasca Credit Union
- Athabasca Denture Clinic
- Athabasca Funeral Home
- AthabascaMedical Centre
- Athabasca Secretarial Services
- Athabasca Treasury Branch
- Athabasca Veterinary Services
- Bank of Nova Scotia
- Calgary Power
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Galligan & Bennis
- Hayward Business Services
- Kerico Services
- Plains Western Gas
- Riverbend Agencies
- Shalapay Services

APPENDIX V

SERVICE AREA MAPS

APPENDIX VI

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL

The questionnaire was mailed to 2,946 households in the Greater County of Athabasca Area. It is believed that the mailing list included virtually all households in the Area. Prior to final mailing, a pre-test version of the questionnaire was mailed to thirty households in the area. The pre-test results were used to revise the questionnaire to establish quality of life factors of importance to residents of the area.

RESPONSE RATE

After returned questionnaires were reviwed, edited and key punched, the following response rate emerged.

Community	Mailed	Number Completed	Response Rate (%)
Town of Athabasca	650	199	30.6
Village of Boyle	240	49	20.4
County of Athabasca	2,056	490	23.8
	2,946	738	25.0

Figure 6.1 presents the rate of completion of questionnaires, based on dates provided by respondents. Assuming the average questionnaire was mailed on March 7, 25% of questionnaires had been completed within three days, 50% within five days and 75% within 9 days.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE GREATER COUNTY OF ATHABASCA AREA

This survey is designed to collect, analyze and learn about community life, issues and concerns in the greater Athabasca area. The following are areas of concern in the survey: citizen recreation needs, volunteer participation, adult education requirements, health and medical care/social services, municipal services, basic information about the household, and quality of life in the greater Athabasca area. This information will be used to assess the needs of the area.

Please have the man or woman of the house or another adult member of the household complete the questionnaire and return within two weeks of receiving it in the enclosed stamped, addressed return envelope.

Should you have any questions about the survey, please phone Harry Cummings or Karen Simoneau, COLLECT, between 9 and 5, Monday to Friday, at 423-5822.

Thank you for your help.

If you speak Ukrainian and would like assistance in completing this questionnaire please contact Nellie Smolarchuk in Boyle, telephone 689-3792.

Якщо Ви говорите українською мовою і бажаєте помочі з цією анкетою, просимо сконтактуватися з Неллі Смоларчук у Бойл, на число телефону 689-3792.

No ____ Area ____ Card 1 6 OFFICE USE ONLY

SECTION I: RECREATION

1 Please indicate how often you and other members of your household **ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED** in each of the following recreational activities in the **PAST 12 MONTHS**. "Actively participated" means actually being part of the activity or using a facility as opposed to being a spectator or watching the activity. (Please check where appropriate)

	Not at all	Daily	More Than Once a Week	Once a Week	More Than Once a Month	Monthly	More Than Once a Year	Yearly	
Arena(s)	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	7-14
Athabasca Landing Pool	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	15-22
Museum	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	23-30
Performing Arts Centre	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	31-38
Fishing	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	39-46
Water Skiing	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	47-54
Camping	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	55-62
Cross-Country Skiing	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	63-70
Downhill Skiing	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	71-78
									Start Card 2 Dup 1-5 (2) 6
Provincial Parks	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	7-14
Golf	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	15-22
Tennis	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	23-30
Hiking Trails	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	31-38
Horseback Riding	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	39-46
Movie Theatre (at Performing Arts Centre)	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	47-54
Further Education Courses	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	55-62
Other: (Please State)	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	63-70

____

2. Are there recreation activities or facilities which you or a member of your household would like to use or participate in which are presently not available?

1 (   ) yes 71

2 (   ) no 72

(please explain)

____

____

3. Are there various cultural activities (eg. drama, music etc.) which you or a member of your household would like to take or attend but which are not available?

1 (   ) yes 73

2 (   ) no 74

(please explain)

____

____

Start Card 3
Dup 1-5
(3) 6

SECTION II
VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION

1 Do you or any members of your household belong to any volunteer organizations within your community region of Athabasca?

1 ( ) yes 7

2 ( ) no — Skip to Section III 8

2 If yes, please indicate which volunteer areas/organizations that you and/or members of your household belong to (check all that apply):

( ) schools and/or hospitals 9

( ) extended care 10

( ) one to one (eg. big brothers, big sisters, uncles at large, or adoptive grandparents) 11

( ) adult companion (visitor service, etc.) 12

( ) volunteer advocacy (for the handicapped, elderly or mentally ill, blind, tutoring) 13

( ) probation volunteers 14

( ) recreation volunteers (playgrounds, sports, camps or arts and crafts) 15

( ) telephone volunteers 16

( ) board of directors and/or committees 17

( ) scouting/guiding 18

( ) churches and church group 19

( ) general sports 20

( ) films, libraries and museums 21

( ) service clubs 22

( ) performing and cultural arts 23

( ) senior citizen's societies 24

( ) arts and crafts 25

( ) community hall organizations 26

( ) 4H 27

( ) Farm Organizations (specify ________) 28

( ) Other ____________________ 29

3 Are there any gaps in volunteer services for your community or the Athabasca area at the present time?

1 ( ) yes 30

2 ( ) no 31

(please explain)

____

32 blank
33 blank
34 blank

SECTION III
ADULT EDUCATION

1. Have you or other members of your household taken any Further Education Courses **within the County of Athabasca, Village of Boyle** or the **Town of Athabasca** in the **past 12 months**?

	Type of Course(s)	Location	
1 ( ) yes	________	________	35
	________	________	
	________	________	
	________	________	
2 ( ) no			36

2 Are there any Further Education Courses/Adult Education Courses which you would like in your community but which are not available?

1 ( ) yes 37

2 ( ) no 38

(please explain)

____

____

____

39 blank
40 blank

SECTION IV
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE/ SOCIAL SERVICES

Note: "Athabasca region" includes the County of Athabasca Village of Boyle and the Town of Athabasca

1. If you or a household member require from the following medical professionals, do you seek medical care **within** the County of Athabasca region or **outside** the region? (please check)

	Within the Athabasca Region		Where?		Outside the Athabasca Region		Where?	
family doctor	( )	41	______	42-43	( )	44	______	45-46
dentist	( )	47	______	48-49	( )	50	______	51-52
gynecologist	( )	53	______	54-55	( )	56	______	57-58
physio-therapist	( )	59	______	60-61	( )	62	______	63-64
pediatrician	( )	65	______	66-67	( )	68	______	69-70
eyes, ears, nose and throat specialist	( )	71	______	72-73	( )	74	______	75-76 Start Card 4 Dup 1-5 4 6
surgery specialist	( )	7	______	8-9	( )	10	______	11-12
chiropractor	( )	13	______	14-15	( )	16	______	17-18
hospital	( )	19	______	20-21	( )	22	______	23-24
other ______	( )	25	______	26-27	( )	28	______	29-30

2 Are you confident that in the case of an emergency, medical care can quickly reach you?

1. ( ) yes 31

2. ( ) no 32

(please explain)

____

____

3. Are you aware of the Athabasca Health Unit programs available within your area?

1. ( ) yes 33
2. ( ) no 34

(please list the programs that you presently use)

____

____

____

4. Does your household presently use or have need of any of the following programs or services? (check all that apply)

Use	Need		
( )	( )	early intervention programs for children age 0-3 years with learning disabilities	35-36
( )	( )	early intervention programs for children age 0-3 years with a developmental delay or physical handicap	37-38
( )	( )	other intervention programs for children (please state the type required) ________ ________	39-40
( )	( )	day care	41-42
( )	( )	after school care for children	43-44
( )	( )	health/nutrition education	45-46
( )	( )	home care for the elderly	47-48
( )	( )	family counselling	49-50
( )	( )	addiction counselling	51-52
( )	( )	other needed programs ________ ________	53-54
( )	( )	do not require any of the above programs	55-56

5 Are there any special health programs that you would like to see in your community, that are presently not available?

1. ( ) yes 57

2. ( ) no 58

(please explain)

Start Card 5
Dup 1-5
[5] 6

SECTION V: MUNICIPAL SERVICES

1 Please rate the following municipal services within your community with respect to your level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction (check where appropriate)

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
Law Enforcement						7-12
Courts						13-17
Water Service/Quality (Urban only)						18-22
Sewer Services (Urban only)						23-27
Recreation Facilities						28-32
Health/Medical Care						33-37
Cultural Activities or Facilities						38-42
School Bus						43-47
Adult Education Courses						48-52
Road						53-57
Fire						58-62

2. If dissatisfied with any of the above or other services, please state the name of the service/facility and the reason for dissatisfaction

( ) satisfied with all services 63

( ) dissatisfied with the following services: 64

Name of the Service/Facility	Reason for Dissatisfaction

Start Card 6
Dup 1-5
[6] 6

SECTION VI: ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD

These last few questions are about the people living in your home. Members of the household include all of those persons who live in the house, or other dwelling unit, in which you live. Your answers are completely confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

1. How many people **including yourself**, are there in your household?

☐☐ people 7-8

2. What is **your** age and sex?

Age: ☐☐ 9-10

Sex: ( ) Male 11

( ) Female 12

3. What are the ages of the **other** members of your household?

Member	Age		Family Position (father, mother, son, etc.)		Sex: Male	Sex: Female	
Number 1	☐☐	13-14		15	( ) 16	( ) 17	13-17
Number 2	☐☐	18-19		20	( ) 21	( ) 22	18-22
Number 3	☐☐	23-24		25	( ) 26	( ) 27	23-27
Number 4	☐☐	28-29		30	( ) 31	( ) 32	28-32
Number 5	☐☐	33-34		35	( ) 36	( ) 37	33-37
Number 6	☐☐	38-39		40	( ) 41	( ) 42	38-42

If there are "**no children**" in your household **Skip to Question 7.**

4 How many children does your household have in each of the following grade levels?

	Number of Children	
Kindergarten	☐	43
Grade 1	☐	44
Grade 2	☐	45
Grade 3	☐	46
Grade 4	☐	47
Grade 5	☐	48
Grade 6	☐	49
Grade 7	☐	50
Grade 8	☐	51
Grade 9	☐	52
Grade 10	☐	53
Grade 11	☐	54
Grade 12	☐	55
College	☐	56
University	☐	57
Other	☐	58

5. Would you be interested in a French Immersion program for your children?

1. ( ) yes 59
2. ( ) no 60

6. Would you be interested in supporting a Separate School system if one were available?

1. ( ) yes 61
2. ( ) no 62

7. What is the marital status of the head(s) of your household?

1. ( ) single (never married) 63
2. ( ) married 64
3. ( ) common law 65
4. ( ) separated/divorced 66
5. ( ) widowed 67

8. What is the educational background of the principal income earner in the family. If two individuals equally share, select either one. **(please check only one i.e. the highest level of education completed)**

( ) Grade 8 or less 68
( ) Some High School 69
( ) High School Diploma 70
( ) Some College 71
( ) College Diploma (Certificate) 72
( ) Some University 73
( ) University Diploma (Degree) 74
( ) Some Graduate Studies 75
( ) Masters Diploma 76
( ) Post-Graduate Studies 77

Start Card 7
Dup 1-5
☐7 6

9 Please check the category which best describes the type of employment (by industry) of the individual referred to in Question 8

( ) Agriculture and Forestry 7
( ) Mining 8
( ) Manufacturing 9
( ) Construction 10
( ) Transportation and Communication 11
( ) Wholesale Trade 12
( ) Retail Trade 13
( ) Finance, Insurance 14
( ) Real Estate 15
( ) Education Services 16
( ) Health & Welfare Services 17
( ) Accommodation and Food 18
( ) Other Community, Business Service 19
( ) Government 20
( ) Not employed 21
— Skip to Question 11

10. **If employed**, which category best describes the occupation of the individual referred to in Question 8?

( ) professional 22
( ) technical 23
( ) supervisor 24
( ) foreman/manager/proprietor, etc 25
( ) sales 26
( ) clerical 27
( ) crafts/trades 28
( ) machine/equipment operator 29
( ) service workers 30
( ) labourer 31
( ) other ______________________ 32

11. Please check the range which indicates your total household income per year, before taxes and deductions.

1. ( ) Under $10,000 33
2. ( ) $10,000-$14,999 34
3. ( ) $15,000-$19,999 35
4. ( ) $20,000-$24,999 36
5. ( ) $25,000-$29,999 37
6. ( ) $30,000-$34,999 38
7. ( ) over $34,999 39

12. Does this include income from more than one person?

1. ( ) yes 40
2. ( ) no — Skip to Question 16. 41

13. If other member(s) of the household are presently employed (OTHER THAN THE PERSON REFERRED TO IN QUESTION 8), please indicate their occupation(s)

	Present Occupation	
Adult 2	______________________	42
Adult 3	______________________	43
Adult 4	______________________	44

14 What are the educational backgrounds of member(s) of the household (OTHER THAN THE PERSON REFERRED TO IN QUESTION 8) who are presently employed? (please check)

	Adult 2	Adult 3	Adult 4	
Grade 8 or less	______	______	______	45-47
Some High School	______	______	______	48-50
High School Diploma	______	______	______	51-53
Some College	______	______	______	54-56
College Diploma (Certificate)	______	______	______	57-59
Some University	______	______	______	60-62
University Diploma (Degree)	______	______	______	63-65
Some Graduate Studies	______	______	______	66-68
Masters Diploma	______	______	______	69-71
Post-Graduate Studies	______	______	______	72-74

Start Card 8
Dup 1-5
8

15 Please check the range which indicates the income of member(s) of the household (OTHER THAN THE PERSON REFERRED TO IN QUESTION 8) who are presently employed

	Adult 2	Adult 3	Adult 4	
Under $10.000	______	______	______	7-9
$10.000-$14.999	______	______	______	10-12
$15.000-$19.999	______	______	______	13-15
$20.000-$24.999	______	______	______	16-18
$25.000-$29.999	______	______	______	19-21
$30.000-$34.999	______	______	______	22-24
over $34.999	______	______	______	25-27

16 How long have you lived in the County of Athabasca. Town of Athabasca. or Village of Boyle?

☐☐ years 28-29

17 What is your community of residence?

______________________ 30-31

18 How many miles do you live from?

Athabasca ☐☐ miles 32-33

Boyle ☐☐ miles 34-35

19 What type of accommodation do you presently live in?

( ) single family detached home 36
( ) duplex 37
( ) townhouse 38
( ) apartment 39
( ) mobile home 40
( ) business site 41
( ) other ______________________ 42

20. Do you live on a farm?

( ) yes 43
( ) no 44

21. Do you rent or own your present accommodation?

Own ( ) 45 Rent ( ) 46 45-46

22 Are you or any member of your household interested in Community Housing (low rental housing) for accommodation?

( ) yes 47
( ) no 48

23. What is the ethnic background of the family?

______________________ 49

24. What is the religious affiliation of the household? (please check)

( ) Protestant 50
( ) Catholic 51
( ) Other ______________________ 52
( ) None 53

25. Do you attend religious services?

( ) regularly 54
( ) special occasions 55
( ) not at all 56

26. Do you have spiritual/religious needs which are not being met?

( ) yes 57
( ) no 58

If yes, please specify ______________________

____

Start Card 9
Dup 1-5
6

This next section considers the quality of life in your community

We realize that the area of values, community spirit and healthy community development are difficult to assess. With the relocation of Athabasca University to the Town of Athabasca, we wish to assess the existing quality of life in the area in addition to how you feel the University will have an impact on the area. This information is very important to assess the community needs in order to meet your needs.

SECTION VII: QUALITY OF LIFE

1 Please indicate the importance of each of the following factors as contributors to quality of life

	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Not Important	Very Unimportant	
Clean Environment	______	______	______	______	______	7-11
Agricultural Setting	______	______	______	______	______	12-16
Small population	______	______	______	______	______	17-21
Slow growth	______	______	______	______	______	22-26
Neighbourly attitude	______	______	______	______	______	27-31
Lack of congestion	______	______	______	______	______	32-36
Recreational	______	______	______	______	______	37-41

	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Not Important	Very Unimportant	
Rural lifestyle						42-46
Municipal services						47-51
Medical/Social services						52-56
Culture						57-61
Shopping						62-66

2 Are these factors adequate now?

Clean Environment	yes ( )	no ( )	67-68
Agricultural Setting	yes ( )	no ( )	69-70
Small population	yes ( )	no ( )	71-72
Slow growth	yes ( )	no ( )	73-74
Neighbourly attitude	yes ( )	no ( )	75-76
Lack of congestion	yes ( )	no ( )	77-78

Start Card 10
Dup 1-5
[illegible] 6-7

Recreational	yes ( )	no ( )	8-9
Rural lifestyle	yes ( )	no ( )	10-11
Municipal services	yes ( )	no ( )	12-13
Medical/Social services	yes ( )	no ( )	14-15
Culture	yes ( )	no ( )	16-17
Shopping	yes ( )	no ( )	18-19

3. How will these factors be affected by the move of Athabasca University?

Clean Environment	positive ( )	negative ( )	20-21
Agricultural Setting	positive ( )	negative ( )	22-23
Small population	positive ( )	negative ( )	24-25
Slow growth	positive ( )	negative ( )	26-27
Neighbourly attitude	positive ( )	negative ( )	28-29
Lack of congestion	positive ( )	negative ( )	30-31
Recreational	positive ( )	negative ( )	32-33
Rural lifestyle	positive ( )	negative ( )	34-35
Municipal services	positive ( )	negative ( )	36-37
Medical/Social services	positive ( )	negative ( )	38-39
Culture	positive ( )	negative ( )	40-41
Shopping	positive ( )	negative ( )	42-43

4 How will the move of the University affect the quality of life in Athabasca?

( ) no affect (go to Question 5) 44

( ) have a positive effect because of the following factors 45

( ) have a negative effect because of the following factors 46

5. With the relocation of Athabasca University to the Town of Athabasca there is a possibility that they would have staffing requirements. Would you or any other household member be interested in seeking employment with the University?

( ) no — Skip to Additional Comments 47

( ) yes 48

( ) maybe (please explain): 49

If yes or maybe, what type(s) of employment would you or other household members be interested in?

	Relationship to Head of Household		Type of Employment Most Interested In		No. of Years of Experience	
Adult 1		50		51		52-53
Adult 2		54		55		56-57
Adult 3		58		59		60-61
Adult 4		62		63		64-65

(Additional Comments)

Date of Questionnaire Completion 66-68

Thank you for your time and co-operation!

APPENDIX VII

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The following tables present a review of revenue and expenditures for each of the three municipalities for 1971, 1976, and 1980.

TABLE A: COUNTY OF ATHABASCA (000's)

	1971		1976		1980	
	$'s	%	$'s	%	$'s	%
TOTAL REVENUE	$3,652	100.0	$6,238	100.0	$11,591	100.0
Tax Revenue	615	16.8	965	15.4	1,924	16.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,598	100.0	5,721	100.0	11,736	100.0
General Gov't	145	4.0	383	6.7	754	6.4
Protection	92	2.6	37	.6	68	.5
Transportation	611	17.0	1,478	25.8	4,175	35.6
Public health	22	.6	22	.4	24	.2
Rec., Culture	30**	.8	20	.3	297	2.5
Schools	2,416	67.1	2,905	50.8	4,027	34.3
PER CAPITA DEBT	$ 303.99		$ 244.04		$ 544.87	
TOTAL POPULATION	5,610		5,306		5,974*	

* 1981 Population
**includes monies spent on Community Services

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

TABLE B: TOWN OF ATHABASCA (000's)

	1971		1976		1980	
	$'s	%	$'s	%	$'s	%
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 381	100.0	$ 702	100.0	$1,451	100.0
Tax Revenue	231	61.0	314	44.7	583	40.2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	364	100.0	667	100.0	1,450	100.0
General Gov't	28	7.7	92	13.7	183	12.6
Protection	35	9.6	35	5.2	103	7.1
Transportation	35	9.6	94	14.1	187	12.9
Public health	*		15	2.2	13	.9
Rec., Culture and Education	144	39.5	66	9.9	209	14.4
PER CAPITA DEBT	$ 237.09		$ 331.54		$ 399.67	
TOTAL POPULATION	1,765		1,823		1,731**	

* 1971 Public Health included in Recreation and Community Services
** 1981 Census

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

TABLE C: VILLAGE OF BOYLE (000's)

	1971		1976		1980	
	$'s	%	$'s	%	$'s	%
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 109	100.0	$ 407	100.0	$ 551	100.0
Tax Revenue	78	72.0	133	32.7	198	35.9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	110	100.0	393	100.0	584	100.0
General Gov't	7	6.4	17	4.3	56	9.6
Protection	4	3.6	1	.3	5	.9
Transportation	12	10.9	23	5.9	161	27.6
Public health	*		2	.5	3	.5
Rec., Culture and Education	45	40.9	7	1.8	27	4.6
PER CAPITA DEBT	$ 656.57		$1,364.64		$1,276.28	
TOTAL POPULATION	460		581		638**	

* 1971 Public Health included in Recreation and Community Services
** 1981 Census

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

APPENDIX VIII

UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY - NEW CAMPUS

PROJECT STRATEGY PLAN
DATED: JANUARY 31, 1982